The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6375. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Trumbull's Defense of the Liberal Republican Platform.

He Does Not Deny His Presidential Aspirations.

Mr. Voorhees' Speech on Cuban Recognition.

Debate on the William and Mary Reimbursement.

Appropriations Made for Harbor Fortifications.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—When Mr. TRUMBULL got up this morning and read in the dispatches that the National Labor Convention in Columbus had nominated Judge DAVIS for the Presidency, he apparently concluded it was time for a manifestation. So, lest the Liberals, or whatever you call them, should be forgetful likewise at Cincinnati, Mr. TRUMBULL hung out his flag, inscribed with the motto that Barkis chalked out on the dash-board of his cart for Peggotty's modest delight. He came to the Senate, and devoted himself for two hours, with Mr. MORTON's able assistance, to the task of defining his relations to the Republican Party, the result of which was a comparative failure. Mr. TRUMBULL should not have been disappointed that the labor reformers did not run up his name, for they probably remembered that he proposes to repeal the Eight Hour law; but to prevent the Cincinnati mass-meeting from going astray and nominating some other man, he bid high today, and proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the Missouri platform was pure Republican doctrine, and that the movement would take all that was worth taking in the Republican Party. As to his own attitude, it seems that he has loosened his hold upon the party just enough so that he can leave it if the Cincinnati Convention, or any other, should nominate himself, but only so much that he could become a good Republican if he could not be President. So he may very well be counted as a supporter of President GRANT in the next election, though he did not say whether he would or would not abide by the decision at Philadelphia. Mr. TRUMBULL did not refer to the sales of arms, though his speech rode into the Senate upon the resolution of investigation. At one time he seemed most earnestly trying to prove that he was a better supporter of the Administration than Mr. MORTON, to whom he addressed his speech, singling him out as chief among those who subordinate, as he said, the welfare of the country to the interests of party. The speech was given in vindication of the principles of the Missouri platform, which the Democrats of Connecticut also adopted; of his course in opposing the Kuklux legislation, which he deemed unconstitutional; of his vows against the Civil Rights bill, and the Amnesty bill after the civil rights measure was attached to it, and various other acts that had been criticised. He used the charges against the New-York Custom-house to point out his morals, though that has become almost too trite an illustration to adorn a speech. He scorned the idea that he belonged to any Senatorial cabal to defeat the Republican Party. Mr. MORTON replied, as he could not very well avoid doing. He regarded Mr. TRUMBULL's speech as an endorsement of the Missouri movement and the Cincinnati meeting, and pointed by implication, at least, that he was hoping for the nomination by the Convention to be held there. Mr. MORTON brought in the speech of GRATZ BROWN at the Missouri Convention, in which he modestly referred to himself as a possible candidate at Cincinnati, but pledged himself to the support of anybody else that should be decided on, the anybody else in his mind being, without doubt, Mr. TRUMBULL. In the last part of Mr. MORTON's speech he called upon Mr. TRUMBULL to explain exactly his intentions with regard to abiding the decision of the Philadelphia Convention. He did not want to be cheated himself nor have his party cheated. If Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to leave the party, he had a perfect right to, only he should do it fairly and openly. There was an impression that he would stand by the action of the Convention only contingently. The speech was a good opportunity to satisfy the country on that point, but he had not done it. He closed by asking point-blank if Mr. TRUMBULL would declare his intentions in this respect. The question was so strongly put that there was quite a pause in the Senate before any one attempted to gain the floor, every eye being directed to the Senator in expectation of a reply. But none came. He would not answer without committing himself, and so he chose silence. "Barkis is willing." But if the Cincinnati Peggotty does not take the hint, the way into the Republican Party must not be closed, so that his forlorn condition will not be worse than it was before the proposal was made. Unlike SCHURZ, if TRUMBULL gains nothing he has some future possibilities to lose, and so he is more careful to keep from being driven to the wall. The speeches today were among the ablest since the debate began, and the results, purely political, are of some account, because the position of another of those who have been counted in opposition to the President, is more clearly placed before the country, and people and Press can both now decide for themselves what treatment will be best and fitting.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

The feature in the House today was Mr. VOORHEES' speech on Cuba. It was not as effective as Mr. VOORHEES' oratory usually is, and suffered from an overstraining in the delivery. It was an ingenious plea, not only for the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba, but for active intervention on the part of the United States. Two points made by Mr. VOORHEES attracted attention. One was that Spain, by claiming the right to overhaul American vessels on the seas, had herself acknowledged that Cuba was a belligerent. The other was that Spain was one of the first, if not the first, Power to recognize the belligerency of the South, having done this within two months after Sumter fell. No regard for Spain need therefore restrain us. Mr. VOORHEES made the most of his materials, and worked up the story of Cuban outrages into rhetorical pyrotechnics worthy of one of TOM CORWIN's old war speeches. Mr. GARFIELD replied briefly, counseling that Congress should now at all times do nothing to complicate our foreign relations. It is thought that another attempt will be made on Monday next to suspend the rules and pass a Cuban resolution.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

The bill to reimburse William and Mary College for property destroyed during the war came up again today in the House, and occasioned another warm discussion. The Democrats favor the scheme solidly, seemingly with the idea that that institution had something to do with the birth of Democracy, and is absolutely necessary to the continuance of the party. They thereby manifest their usual inconsistency on the subject of the national expenses, being annually loud this session in the demand that they shall be curtailed. But if this bill passes it will be the precedent for innumerable others, to allow which would drain the Treasury of more millions than can now be foretold. Every religious and charitable institution, every Masonic lodge and every chartered society in the South which suffered by the war would then have a legitimate claim on the Treasury. Messrs. GARFIELD, AUSTIN, BLAIR, FARNSWORTH and other prominent Republicans opposed the bill, and it is doubtful if enough Republicans unite with the Democrats to carry it through.

MERRIAM'S BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee today agreed to Representative MERRIAM's bill to facilitate Clearing-house exchanges, which is strongly urged by a delegation of New-York bankers now here, and which is greatly needed. The bill allows banks in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to deposit legal tenders in the Treasury, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates not less than $10,000 in denomination, without interest, payable on demand, the same to be counted as part of the legal-tender reserve of the banks. It will be reported on Tuesday next, and will undoubtedly pass.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

On Monday next the unfinished business of the morning hour in the House will be the Civil Rights bill introduced last Monday by Mr. FRYE, of Maine, which is Mr. SUMNER's bill in substance, save that it excepts the Chinese, by which Mr. SUMNER hopes to secure the vote of the Pacific coast Senators. The bill will probably pass the House, and there is much curiosity expressed to know if Mr. SUMNER will move the Amnesty bill as an amendment when it reaches the Senate.

SENATOR TIPTON.

Senator TIPTON is one of those Senators who have whined most about being persecuted for opinion's sake by the President in the matter of offices. Yet, besides various other nepotic considerations, he has at this time a son in one Bureau and a brother-in-law in another bureau of the same Department. These are drawing their pay and eating their official bread as quietly as if Mr. TIPTON were always coherent and decent and truthful, instead of being incoherent and indecent and untruthful in what he says of the Administration that feeds and clothes his kin.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, on his return here today, was surprised to learn that the New-York *Tribune* had been abusing him for employing in his office Mr. J. B. CUSHMAN, of Utica. Mr. CUSHMAN has not been employed in his office for nearly a month, or since about the time the charges against him were made public.

MR. TRUMBULL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL today gave notice in the Senate of an amendment to be proposed to the Appropriation bill by the Judiciary Committee, to aid the execution of the new civil service regulations. This amendment is a substitute for a separate bill that was referred to the Committee, of which the object was similar.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations: WM. BRISBANE, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Ghent; HENRY A. EASTMAN, Register of Land Office at Prescott, Arizona; JOHN G. GASMAN, Agent for Yancton Sioux Indians in Dakota; GEO. P. TUCKER, Receiver of Public Moneys, Lincoln, Neb.; CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, United States Attorney for Minnesota; DE FOREST PORTER, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Arizona.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD SCRIP DIVIDEND.

The following Internal Revenue decisions have been rendered:

1. Commissioner DOUGLAS decides that the issue of interest certificates to the amount of $23,000,000 on the [illegible] day of December, 1868, by the New-York Central Railroad Company is substantially a scrip dividend and taxable under the Internal Revenue laws.

[illegible]

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Fortification bill, as matured by the Committee on Appropriations, contains the following items:

For Maine—Fort George, $20,000; [illegible] Battery on Portland Head, [illegible]. For Massachusetts—Fort Warren, $60,000; [illegible] Independence, $15,000. [illegible] For New-York—Fort Schuyler, [illegible]; Willetts Point, $75,000; Wood, $17,000; Hamilton, $40,000; for a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, $25,000; Battery Hudson, $17,000. Seventy-two thousand dollars are appropriated for Fort Mifflin, and $62,000 for a new fort opposite Fort Delaware. Appropriations have been made for the forts in the South and on the Pacific coast, including Hampton Roads, $42,000, Monitor, $25,000, Sumter, $30,000. The entire appropriations for fortifications amount to nearly $1,000,000.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER furnishes the following correspondence concerning his resignation, as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which resignation was accepted by the President today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Permit me to say that until yesterday I was not aware of the precise contents of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 12th ultimo, although aware at the time of my resignation of the Secretaryship that some such letter had been received. I trust this note will be a sufficient apology for my delay in retiring from the Board. Thanking you for your kindness to me,

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER.

To the President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1872.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Arlington House, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I deem it necessary for the welfare and prosperity of that part of the public service with which the Board of Indian Commissioners is connected, that this Board shall change its Secretary. I have entertained the opinion for several months that this change is necessary, but for prudential reasons connected with the service, I have waited for a proper time and decided to express it. I may add that I have made known to the President as well as to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, my intention to make this request, and I am permitted to say that they join with me in a sincere expression of regret for the necessity of this letter, as well as an earnest hope not only that the request may be complied with cheerfully, but that the motive which prompts it may be fully appreciated. I desire to express to you, and through you to each member of your Board, the most sincere sentiments of regard and esteem.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

THE NAVY REGISTER.

The Navy Register for the year 1872 has just been published. It shows that since Jan. 1, 1871, there have been 32 resignations, including 2 Lieutenant-Commanders, 1 Lieutenant, and 22 cadet midshipmen. There were 21 dismissals, including 2 Paymasters and 16 cadet midshipmen. Of the 32 deaths there were 5 Commodores, 3 Captains, 1 Commander and 2 Lieutenants.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Senator LOGAN is engaged in preparing the report for himself and Senators MORTON and THURMAN against the claim of Gen. ABBOTT to the vacant seat from North Carolina, and Senator CARPENTER, for himself and Mr. HILL, is preparing the minority report in favor of ABBOTT.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The credentials of Gov. VANCE have never been before the Committee on Elections and Privileges. This case disposed of, the question concerning the validity of the choice of Gen. RANSOM by the Legislature will next be considered. It is anticipated that this subject will occasion a prolonged debate in the Senate.

Probable Arrest of the Windsor Locks Murderers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—There is no doubt now that the two men arrested in Van Wert, Ohio, are DAVID SCOTT and MICHAEL CHARNEY, who are charged with the triple murder at Windsor Locks, Jan. 1. A clue to their whereabouts was obtained by intercepting letters to their friends in West Springfield, Mass., which they dictated to some one, being themselves unable to write. They have been working along the line of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, in Indiana, and have called themselves Joseph and Frank Scott, of New-York. Officers have started for Van Wert to bring them to Connecticut.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Increased Political Agitation at Versailles—Germany to be Consulted Before the French Change their Government—Two German Corps Ordered Under Arms.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is said that the Government will make the passage of the bill increasing its powers over the Press a Cabinet question. The *Gaulois* has been succeeded by a new paper, *L'Éclair*. The suppression of the journal is expected. The royalist manifesto, on which the hopes of a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties are based, is still circulating among the members of the Right in the Assembly for additional signatures. The document has not yet been printed, and its terms are kept secret. The prime leaders in the movement have addressed a note to the journals, stating that the publication of the document is withheld at present, in order to avert agitation; that the list of signatures is increasing, and that when the crisis comes the party will be found ready.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Germans are arming. Two corps are ordered to be in readiness. The cause for these preparations is the great activity of political parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change of Government in France. Germany reserves the right to decide as to any new Government there. Should she deem such Government unlikely, either by inclination or incapacity, to execute the treaty of peace, there will be another invasion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales Again Indisposed—The Indian Governor-Generalship.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Queen VICTORIA has returned from Osborne to Windsor to be in readiness to participate in the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday next. The *Standard* of this morning says the Prince is suffering from slight indisposition which may compel him to be absent. Although the appointment of Lord NORTHBROOK to the Viceroyship of India has been pronounced premature, there is but little doubt it will ultimately be made. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE will probably succeed Lord NORTHBROOK as Under Secretary of State for War.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

Mr. Jay Gives a Washington's Birthday Dinner—Secretary to the Austrian Legation at Washington—Roman Bishops.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Mr. JAY, the American Minister, gave a supper-party last night in honor of Washington's birthday, which brought together a large and brilliant company. Among the invited guests present were the members of the British Embassy. Herr HENGELMULLER has been appointed Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Pope in Consistory, yesterday, preconized twenty-eight Bishops, including four for dioceses in America.

THE ANTWERP CONFERENCE.

French Bishops and Dukes Present—Crowds of Strangers—Police Efforts to Keep Down Tumult.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, and the Dukes of ROHAN and TREMOUILLE have arrived here. The number of strangers is constantly increasing, and their presence causes much agitation in the city. To-night the streets were occupied by tumultuous crowds, and the Police are out in force.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Diamond Market—Order Restored—Lynchers Arrested and Punished.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. Encouraging reports from the diamond fields continue to reach Cape Town. Diamonds were selling at auction at a decline of twenty-five per cent. on the prices reported by the previous steamer. Good order had been restored among the miners. Several persons who were prominent in lynching operations had been arrested and punished.

CUBA.

A Traitor to the Republic in Hands of the Spaniards—He Issues a Manifesto.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The insurgent Gen. MANUEL AGRAMONTE, who has surrendered to the Spanish authorities, has issued a document to his late companions in arms, which deprecates the continuance of the war and asks them to surrender to the Spaniards and allow his manifesto to circulate among the Cubans in the revolutionary districts. AGRAMONTE offers to receive any Cubans who are desirous of surrendering, and for that purpose he will accompany a Spanish column of troops; but should they refuse to surrender, he threatens to organize the Cubans who surrendered with him, and march against the persisting revolutionists. The manifesto concludes by saying that there is no longer any reason why the revolution should continue.

UTAH.

Affairs at Salt Lake City—Sacrifice of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 23.—There was great excitement in the Convention today on the passage of section 5 of the Ordinance, which agrees "That the terms prescribed by Congress, as a condition precedent to the admission, if ratified by a majority vote at the time and under the regulations prescribed by this Convention, shall thereupon constitute a part of this Ordinance."

Many of the delegates strongly opposed the passage of this section of the Ordinance. The Mormons are generally indignant at being forced to sacrifice their favorite doctrine of polygamy. The resolution was finally passed, mainly by the efforts of Prophet FITCH and Elder CANNON, who are accused by the Mormons of being influenced by the most mercenary motives. Bitter dissatisfaction is expressed by the Mormon Press and Church at the appointment, by the Governor, of Justice STRICKLAND to fill the vacancy made by the temporary absence of Judge MCKEAN. The appointment, however, meets the approbation of the entire liberal party.

AN UNFAITHFUL SHEPHERD.

Dr. L. D. Huston, of Baltimore, Accused of Seduction.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—An afternoon paper of this city publishes a sensational article, which has created great excitement, charging a distinguished minister of this city, pastor of a fashionable church, with the seduction of several young ladies attached to the Sunday-school of the church. The paper gives the name of L. D. HUSTON as the minister and seducer. Dr. HUSTON has left the city, and the scandals with which he is connected are said to have occurred while he was pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on Fayette-street. For the past eleven months he has been pastor of Trinity Church on Madison-avenue. The matter is now being investigated by the Church authorities.

JUDGE DAVIS ACCEPTS.

Reply to the Labor Convention Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The following message was received today from Judge DAVIS:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

To E. M. Chamberlin, President National Labor Reform:

Be pleased to thank the Convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen. (Signed.)

DAVID DAVIS.

MISSOURI.

A Republican State Central Committee Chosen—The Democratic Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—After the adjournment of the Convention at Jefferson City last night, the delegates elected to the National Convention assembled, and Gen. BENJAMIN was elected Chairman, and G. A. MOSER Secretary. It was agreed to meet at St. Louis on [illegible]. The State Central Committee also met and elected Hon. HENRY T. BLOW Chairman. The new Democratic Central Committee of this county organized yesterday and elected CHARLES GORTER Chairman.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, FEB. 24—4 A. M.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Accident on the Louisville and Short Line Railroad.

A Bridge Gives Way Under a Passing Train.

Two Persons Killed Outright and Fifty-Two Injured.

Awful Scenes of Terror and Suffering.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The bridge on the Louisville Short Line Railroad is what is known as the Finch Suspension Truss, was 25 feet high and 70 feet span, and rested on two abutments. It had been considered safe. The train reached the bridge at 11:30 A. M., and was running about twenty miles an hour. The locomotive passed over safely. The structure went down with two passenger cars, baggage, express and mail cars, which were all piled together in a mass of ruins below. The front passenger car was reduced to splinters, while the others fared but little better. The fragments of the first car were soon in flames, but by the promptness of the engineer they were soon subdued. There were about sixty-five passengers on the train. Of this number two were killed and fifty-two wounded. Surgeons and supplies were sent from Covington and soon after the wounded were cared for and placed in the cars. A passenger says that the wounded were heaped in a horrid mass, and that the scene following was heart-rending in the extreme. The passengers who were slightly injured joined with the citizens from the surrounding country, and the officers of the road in the work of extricating the bodies from the wreck. The killed were JOHN BROCK, of Sparta, Owen County, Ky., and HARRISON JULIAN, a colored porter of the train. Both were badly mutilated. The mail agent was wounded, but not badly. A train took the wounded to Covington, arrived there at 6½ o'clock this evening.

WOUNDED.

S. H. ALBERTSON, of Brownsville, Penn., head and shoulder badly.

Mrs. LEVY, of Columbus, Miss., head badly.

CRAIG MITCHELL, of Louisville, teeth knocked out, back and head injured badly.

N. B. JACOBS, of Warsaw, Ky., head, hips and legs badly.

Dr. B. FLOMBLIN, Mount Zion, Ky., arm broken and head badly hurt.

MICHAEL MADDEN, Louisville, slightly hurt.

W. HUKILL, Louisville, severely in hip.

S. B. VARIS, Conductor; hurt all over; bit his tongue nearly in two.

J. P. MOSELY, Le Grange, Ky.; slightly.

SAMUEL FOX, Cincinnati, and HENRY KLODPAK, Newport, Ky.; badly.

MAGGIE BOWERS, Perry County, Ohio; severely.

FRANK DONAMERY, Portsmouth, Ohio; badly.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Canton, Miss.; severely.

ANDY PIERSON and GEO. BROWN, of Portsmouth, Ohio; severely.

P. M. HUNT, Cincinnati; badly in head.

J. S. SCROGGIN, Bagdad, Ky.; back, leg and arm badly.

J. W. HANCE, New-Liberty, Ky.; hurt on shoulder and side.

STEPHEN ALLEN, New-Orleans; slightly.

J. N. ODELL, Brownsville, Tenn.; ribs broken.

Mrs. ODELL; hurt on breast and back; two children of the same, both hurt, one only slightly.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Chillicothe, Ohio; leg crushed.

J. L. TEXT, of Oakland Station, Ky.; slightly.

J. S. LEEDMAN, express messenger; slightly.

T. J. MARTINDALE and wife, of Racine, Wis.; severely.

S. BULL and wife, of Racine, severely.

M. SHAY, of Covington, Ky., badly.

C. A. COFFIN, of Cleveland, face cut, and breast injured.

FREDERICK SHAVER, of Cincinnati, slightly.

A. E. HEWITT, of Derby, Conn., slightly.

CHARLES B. DE GRAFFE, of Wisconsin, slightly.

Mr. and Mrs. IRA DE GRAFFE, of Winona, Minn., slightly.

J. B. MARTIN, mail agent, of Louisville, badly.

PRESTON CHILDS, of Covington, Ky., badly.

WM. P. CONFREE, of Lyon Station, slightly.

WM. TULL, badly.

THOS. GAYLE, of New-Liberty, Ky., severely.

S. MADDOX, of Poplar Grove, Ky., badly.

CALVIN MADDOX, badly.

E. J. MCMICHAEL, of Anchorage, Ky., severely.

JAMES M. HALL, slightly.

J. S. TODD, of Louisville, slightly.

MARY MARTIN, of Springfield, Ohio, badly, and her child slightly.

When the train with the wounded arrived at Covington, the sufferers were conveyed to the hotels and the hospital.

WM. TULL, of Louisville, will probably die.

The clothing of many of the passengers was literally torn from their bodies.

DALLAS PULLMAN, the engineer of the train, was the only employe that escaped injury.

The cause of the bridge giving way has not been ascertained.

RELIEVING FOURTH-AVENUE.

Meeting at East-Side Association Hall—A Bill to Compel the Sinking of the Track to be Presented to the Legislature.

A meeting of the Subcommittee appointed for the purpose of taking action in regard to sinking the track on Fourth-avenue, and to confer with the Executive Committee of the New-York Railway Company upon the best means of securing rapid transit from the Battery to Harlem River, was held last night in the hall of the East-side Association. Mr. PERRY presided. Col. WILLIS said that the Committee, which had been empowered to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, had completed its task. In submitting the bill, he wished to say that the universal demand of the people of New-York for the sinking and arching over of the track was evident.

Mr. M. N. VAIL thought a law which would compel the Harlem Railroad to sink its track was unnecessary. The Railroad has no right to obstruct any part of the City, and if it does the Common Council has the right to tear up the track. He thought that the railroad ought to be required to pay not only half, but the entire expense of the improvement. [Applause.]

Mr. J. TAYLOR JOHNSON addressed the meeting in reference to rapid transit. He thought the first thing was to purchase the ground. The railroad ought to be either elevated or depressed. The people generally desired that the track should be sunk—that seems to be the general opinion.

Mr. WHITBECK thought it would be better to build an Underground Railway. The route should be on the avenues. A discussion arose, in the course of which Mr. WHITBECK said that on the London Under-ground Railway an accident was utterly impossible; that the trains were going every three minutes; that the ventilation was better than it was on the Third-avenue cars, and that the people are thoroughly satisfied with it.

The bill as submitted by the Committee was then read. It provides that so much of the track and grounds now occupied and owned by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company as are situated south of Ninety-sixth-street, including grounds in and about the depot of said Company, shall be excavated and depressed at and about the street at a depth no less than 8 feet below their present surface, and that such depression or excavation shall be increased gradually, so that at Forty-eighth-street it shall have attained such a depth that the track may be arched over and covered, so that the upper surface of the arch, where the same is to be crossed, shall be even with the present surface of the adjoining ground, and that said track shall be so arched and covered from Forty-eighth-street up to Ninety-seventh-street. Section 3 provides for proper tunnels and bridges. Section 4 that the cost shall be paid, one half by the railroad company and one half by the property to be benefited thereby. Section 6 provides for the appointment of Commissioners to carry out the act, and section 7 requires the work to be completed within two years.

Col. WILLIS moved that the fifth section be so amended that the City should be made to pay one half the cost.

Mr. HORACE BARNARD spoke in terms of bitter denunciation of the policy of the railroad. He reverted to the frequent slaughter of human beings, and said that the depot was a daily menace to the lives of the citizens. [Applause.]

The motion that the City be made to pay one-half and the railway one-half the cost was carried. The bill was then referred back to the Committee for completion, and the Committee was authorized to go to Albany and advocate its passage. On motion of Col. WILLIS, the sense of the meeting was expressed in favor of an under-ground railway from the Battery to Harlem. The meeting then adjourned.

RELEASED FROM THE SNOW.

Hardships on the Union Pacific Railroad—Arrival of Passengers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—The first passengers who have reached this city from San Francisco by railroad for twenty-eight days, arrived here last night. They numbered about 150, and came from Omaha, via the Rock Island Road. They denounce the managers of the Union Pacific Road in emphatic language for the bad treatment they claim to have received at their hands. They left Ogden on the 3d inst., and reached Green River, having encountered but little snow. At Green River the train was stopped, and nothing could induce those in charge to go ahead. The passengers were obliged to pass their time as best they could. When it became known that the train could proceed no further, Gov. POTTS telegraphed to San Francisco advising the people not to come East by railroad, as it was blocked by snow. He received an answer from one of the officials of the Union Pacific Company requesting him to contradict his statement or his pass would be revoked. He refused to do so, and bought a ticket. At the expiration of thirteen days the passengers got aboard the train and started for Butler Creek, sixty-one miles, which was reached without interruption. Between Separation and Simpson Hill, there were several large snow-drifts, and pathways had to be dug through the snow. They were eighteen days going from Ogden to Simpson Hill, a distance of 267 miles. At the latter place, they encountered an immense snow-drift, at which all the passengers worked for eight or ten hours. At Medicine Bow they encountered seven western-bound trains, and seven or eight hours were exhausted switching past them. There was no suffering on the train, every one having plenty to eat, except on one of the western-bound trains, where the passengers suffered from hunger, and would have starved had not Mr. SAILOR, who is about starting a restaurant at Green River, opened two car-loads of provisions and permitted the hungry crowd to take what they wanted.

Trains Passing Through on Schedule Time.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 23.—The first through train for the East, on schedule train, reached here, from Ogden, at 1:40 this afternoon. The Salt Lake agent of the Associated Press, who is among the passengers, reports the Road entirely clear, and the snow melting rapidly all along the line. Heavy winds still prevail, but there is little or no probability of any further interruption. The track, bridges and trestles all seem in excellent condition. The numerous deep snow-cuts indicate how prodigious has been the work of raising the blockade. At Laramie, Rawlins and other points, Superintendents SICKLES and CLARK are highly praised for their efficiency in clearing the Road in the face of such unprecedented obstacles.

FROM ALBANY.

The Revelations in the Controller's Office—Gentlemen Who Have Overdrawn Their Salaries—Robertson's Indiscretion—Barnard and Tappan.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—An Albany dispatch to the *Times* of this city says that Controller HOPKINS is fast finding out the peccadilloes of several of the State officers, who have not been modest in their drafts upon the treasury of the State; and the late Controller NICHOLS does not seem to have exercised a reasonable amount of vigilance in guarding the Treasury against their rapacity. Among the rest Judge ROBERTSON figures. Although he resigned before the November election, in order to defeat the choice of his rival, Judge POTTER, he was indiscreet enough to draw his pay to Jan. 1, full two months more than he was entitled to. It was thought that he reached the depth of trickish cunning and shame in resigning; yet the fact of drawing his pay for two months after he ostentatiously resigned shows that he went lower down than was generally suspected. Judges BARNARD and TAPPAN, both Democrats, are in the list of overpaid Judges. Mr. HOPKINS is bringing up the rapacious fellows with a short turn. He is reported to have compelled ROBERTSON to refund.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—1 A. M.—The highest barometer remains in the South Atlantic States, as on Thursday. The pressure has very generally fallen elsewhere, and is very low from Lake Ontario to Minnesota. The temperature has risen from the Middle and Eastern States westward to the Mississippi, and fresh and brisk southerly winds prevail from Wisconsin to Maine and southward to the Gulf. Northwesterly winds are reported from Texas to Dakota, with threatening weather and light rain. Cloudy weather prevails in New-England; partially cloudy and clear weather from New-York to Illinois and southward. The barometer has fallen very low, with heavy rain, at San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer will probably pass eastward over Upper Canada and New-England, with fresh southerly winds, veering to brisk westerly winds, on Saturday; falling barometer, with threatening and rainy weather, extend eastward into Alabama, and cloudy weather prevail very generally from the Mississippi to the Atlantic; brisk south-east winds veering to south-west prevail on Saturday morning from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, and severe westerly winds prevail on the California coast. Cautionary signals are ordered for Saturday morning for New-York, New-London and Cape May.

CIVIL SERVICE.

A Case in New-Haven—The First Examination Under the New Regulations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 23, 1872.

A competitive examination under the new rules of the Civil Service Commission took place today at the Custom-house in this city, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of an inspector. As this is the first examination of the kind in this region, some account of the excellent system adopted by Collector NORTHROP may not be uninteresting. The applicants for the place, fifteen in number, were supplied with writing materials and copies of a list of questions, two hours being allowed them in which to furnish written replies. The questions, though sufficiently difficult to test their ability, were of a practical nature, having reference chiefly to the duties to be performed by an inspector. No inquiry was made concerning the political sentiments of the candidates, but they were required to present proof of good health and character and of American citizenship. At the conclusion of the examination the papers containing the answers were taken charge of by the Collector and sealed up. At a proper time they will be read by him to the members of the Examining Board, and passed upon by them without knowing the name of the authors. It is not expected that the result will be made public for a day or two.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

JOSEPH HEATH, a mail-robber, has been arrested at Fort Laramie.

Copper, coal and marble are said to have been discovered near Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. NEWELL SHERMAN, Postmaster at Waltham, Mass., died of paralysis on Thursday.

The Americans in Montreal celebrated WASHINGTON's birthday with religious services and a banquet.

The President returned to Washington early yesterday, and the Chicago Relief Committee paid their respects.

Lieut.-Commander JAMES G. GREEN and Lieut. A. H. VAIL have been ordered to the receiving-ship *Ohio*.

HENRY COLLINS' dry-goods and grocery store, in the village of Valatie, was burned yesterday. Loss about $10,000.

The boy WATTS who shot KIMBALL in Lowell, Mass., on Sunday night was held for trial in the sum of $10,000 bail.

PETER BLANCHARD, an incendiary French Canadian, yesterday was held in the sum of $10,000 bail in Boston, Mass.

GEORGE WEBSTER, of Hooksett, N. H., hanged himself yesterday in a barn at Canterbury, where he had gone to join the Shakers.

The Troy *Whig* announces the death of "Boston" CORBETT, the slayer of BOOTH. Sergt. CORBETT died over two years ago.

The famous Flagstaff Mine at Little Cottonwood has been sold, with the Buel furnaces, for $1,500,000.

WM. J. BENTON has been appointed Internal Revenue Ganger for Nebraska, and JOHN STEVENS for the Ninth District of Indiana.

The people of Lower California are greatly excited over reports of a threatened filibustering expedition from California.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the interest due March 1, on the ten-forties, from Monday next, without rebate.

The brig *Lawlor* is to sail today from San Francisco for Cocos Island, with another expedition in search of treasure buried by pirates.

The Vermont Legislature, at its last session, fixed the election of Congressmen in that State, this year, for the first Monday in November.

The Philadelphia Cass Club has been formed by Democrats of that city who wish Gov. GEORGE W. CASS nominated by their party for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Memphis papers report a steady migration of negroes from the East to the cotton, sugar and rice fields of the low country of the Mississippi and Arkansas.

Mr. MONCKTON, Conservative, has been re-elected to the British Parliament from North Nottinghamshire, as the successor of Mr. Speaker DENISON.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. BENTINCK gave notice that he should at an early day move that divisions of the House be conducted by ballot.

The National Catholic Temperance Convention, yesterday, at Baltimore, adopted a constitution for a permanent organization, and elected officers.

A letter from Londonderry, Ireland, inclosing one half of a three pound sterling note, to pay $15, income tax left unpaid by the sender, was received by Treasurer SPINNER, yesterday.

Lieut. EDWIN LONGNECKER has been ordered to duty with Commander CROSSMAN on the Nicaragua surveying expedition, together with Lieuts. J. E. NOELL and C. A. SCHETKY.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, Postmaster and Town Collector of Rye, N. H., died on Thursday. The deceased had lost a leg and an arm in the Union service during the late war.

J. PERCY PAINTER was yesterday committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer before the Superior Court, in Springfield, Mass., for the crime of polygamy.

At Albany, on Thursday, JAMES WILSON, a notorious burglar and counterfeiter, alias Jim Brady, alias John J. Hubbell, one of the worst characters in the United States, was captured.

In an affray at Columbia, Tenn., on Thursday, WILLIAM F. HOLCOMB was killed by HENRY HOLCOMB, his nephew, and EDWARD KUHN by a policeman who attempted to arrest him.

Judge MCKEAN arrived at Cheyenne on the schedule time yesterday, the road being clear of snow. The Japanese were four hours behind them.

The destitute family of the working man who was killed by the American, WINOR, in London, on Saturday night, is receiving relief from the Americans residing in London.

From 30,000 to 40,000 people witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall, San Francisco, on Thursday. Three thousand Masons in regalia were in line.

PAOLI LATHROP, a prominent agriculturist of South Hadley, Mass., and for three terms a member of the Legislature, died yesterday, aged seventy-four years.

JNO. D. BLANCHARD, of Palmer, Mass., a cutlery manufacturer, and an ex-member of the Legislature, died suddenly yesterday, aged fifty-six years.

A Canadian paper innocently announces that the trial of STOKES, the murderer of JIM FISK, has commenced, and that the Court-house was crowded to excess.

THOMAS ARMANTA, one of the Los Angeles rioters, indicted for murder and for stealing a diamond ring from the corpse of a Chinaman, escaped from the hospital in that city on Thursday.

Prince BISMARCK proposes to issue invitations to the Powers for an International Congress to establish a system of cheap and uniform rates of postage, and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

The "National Engineers' Gift Enterprise" culminated in Milwaukee, on Thursday, in the arrest of President CHARLES D. SMITH, who bailed himself out and left for parts unknown.

Hon. RUFUS BARRINGER declines to permit the use of his name for the Republican nomination for Governor of North Carolina, and says that he is for the nomination of Gov. CALDWELL before all others.

One of the Jewish papers publishes a letter from Senator SUMNER, in which he says he will present with pleasure and sympathy a petition against the proposed Christian amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that the Louisiana Levee Company, as now organized, is doing an immense amount of work in a thorough and systematic manner. The operations have recently been materially advanced under an unusually low stage of the river.

A large portion of the business part of Monticello, N. Y., including the Republican printing-office, Post-office, three law offices, one drug-store, a jeweler's establishment, saloon, billiard-room and two private dwellings, was burned yesterday.

Representatives SHELLABARGER, of Ohio; SHELDON, of Louisiana; SAWYER, of Wisconsin; LYNCH, of Maine, and TOWNSEND, of New-York, constitute the Subcommittee of the Committee of Commerce to prepare a bill for the revival of American commerce.

The angry feeling between the Alsatian and German workmen in Berne, Switzerland, culminated on Thursday in a riot, which was suppressed by the authorities, after arresting twelve of the ringleaders. Many persons were severely injured.

Gen. SHERMAN, Col. AUDENRIED, and Lieut. GRANT, before leaving for Naples, had an interview of an hour with His Holiness the Pope, and subsequently called upon Cardinal ANTONELLI, who also gave them a cordial reception.

The Ohio State Prohibition Convention at Columbus yesterday nominated the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, FRED. SCHUMACHER, of Summit County; for Supreme Judge, CHAS. L. FISH, of Cuyahoga County; for member of the Board of Public Works, MILTON KENNEDY, of Shelby County. After naming Presidential electors and a State Central Committee, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Democracy in Disguise—Mr. Greeley's New Friend Speaks.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 23.—Hon. R. B. CARPENTER, of South Carolina, addressed an immense political meeting at Music Hall this evening. Hon. JNO. M. HAYES, President of the Democratic City Club, presided. Judge CARPENTER spoke as a Conservative Republican who is opposed to Gen. GRANT and his Administration.

A Curious Device for a Rescue.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—The Anchor Line steamer *Iowa* from Glasgow for New-York twenty-seven days, has arrived here, with the American fishing-schooner *Joseph S. Chandler* in tow. The steamer lost her rudder on the [illegible], and on the 21st fell in with the schooner, which she engaged to tow astern and steer the steamer. The steamer has 100 passengers on board.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON

Meeting of the Cabinet on the Granville Note.

Mr. Adams' Views on the Indirect Claims Question.

They Are Already Before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

What Our Government Desires Shall be Settled.

Effect of the Treaty on Lake Fishing Interests.

THE CABINET.

Mr. Adams' Views of the Status of the Indirect Claims—Gen. Grant's Probable Course—Mr. Fish's Note Not Yet Written.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the Cabinet meeting today the English note was the subject of informal discussion. Mr. FISH has not yet finished the first draft of his reply, and, therefore, no final action was taken upon it. In company with Mr. ADAMS, the Secretary of State called early on the President, and an earnest discussion of an hour followed on the question before them. Mr. ADAMS, occupying the position of arbitrator, necessarily spoke with much reserve, yet did not fail to be understood as regarding the prospect favorable for ultimate amicable settlement. As to whether the claims for indirect damages are embraced by the treaty or the tribunal to take any cognizance, and regards them as already submitted. The next act of the tribunal will be to adjudicate upon them unless the Conference is broken up by the absolute withdrawal of Great Britain, an event which he does not anticipate. As to the correctness of the doctrine involved in the claim for consequential damages, Mr. ADAMS is necessarily silent because of his judicial position. The importance, however, of having these claims settled, and thus deciding the question for all time, was prominently discussed in the Cabinet meeting, and a very decided sentiment was developed showing that there is no desire to obtain vindictive damages or "smart money" to the extent of a dollar from the British Government, but a very earnest desire to settle the doctrine and place the case among the precedents of international law. It was even suggested that it would be best in fact if the claims were decided adversely to the United States, inasmuch as in her position as a neutral she is constantly liable, through a long line of coast and an insufficient navy, to violations of her neutrality which no diligence of observation, inquiry and prosecution can always prevent. But the question is now an open one. It will be, as it must be, the source of future serious complications, and the United States present it for decision, far more anxious that it shall be decided one way or the other, and thus removed from the causes which vex nations and create wars, than that there shall be a verdict in her favor of dollars and cents. Sincerely anxious that such a settlement shall be reached, the President, as intimated in these dispatches last night, will meet the claim of Earl GRANVILLE's note, that the submission of consequential damages is not covered by the treaty with a proposition to refer this question of jurisdiction to the tribunal itself for decision. The fairness and justice of this position will command the assent of not only America but of the civilized nations of Europe, and it is not easy to see how Great Britain in her present condition can refuse compliance. Mr. FISH will not finish his reply until next week, and it is not likely to go until the steamer of Wednesday. Mr. ADAMS returned to New-York tonight.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The note of Earl GRANVILLE, sent to Secretary FISH through Gen. SCHENCK, was read to the Cabinet today. A general conversation ensued, continuing several hours, in which the merits of the questions presented concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington were discussed. There may be a further conference on the subject, when the reply of the Secretary of State to the friendly note shall have been prepared. While this Government does not seem disposed to modify its statement of the case, it will doubtless, respond to the British objections in such a spirit as will show its earnest desire for a settlement of the questions at issue in a manner altogether honorable to both nations through the Tribunal of Arbitrators provided by the treaty. This is known to be the desire of the President and all members of the Cabinet. Application was made today for a copy of the British note for publication, but without success, the refusal being based on the ground that to furnish it would not only be against precedent, but disrespectful to the British Government at this stage of the proceedings; and it was further said to-night, by a high executive officer, that not even the substance of the British note could now be communicated through an official source, nor had it been repeated to any private parties. At the same time it was remarked that as the note was of a friendly character and couched in delicate language, and as the reply would be in like temper, there was therefore no cause whatever for apprehension as to the continuance of peace between the two countries.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS remained at the Executive Mansion but a short time after the Cabinet assembled, having spent a few minutes in conversation with the members of the Cabinet.

FROM THE BRITISH SIDE.

Notice to Claimants—A Bogus American "Note" and its Effect.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Notice is given here that all the memorials of English claimants under the Treaty of Washington must be filed by March 2. The *Daily Telegraph* has just issued an extra which contains what purports to be the reply of the American Government to the note of Earl GRANVILLE on the Alabama claims. Great eagerness is manifested by the people to see the paper, and the extras are selling rapidly.

THE FISHERY INTERESTS.

Collision Between British and American Fishermen Impossible—Effect on the Lake Fisheries.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. HUGESSEN, Under Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. DALRYMPLE's inquiry in the House of Commons, said collision between the American and Canadian fishermen were, in the opinion of the Government, impossible; but precautions would be taken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning, JAS. H. DORMER introduced a strong preamble and resolutions on behalf of the fishing industry of the lakes, which has suffered terribly under reciprocity; the high tariff on materials used in the trade, such as linen, gilling, twine, salt, &c., and especially by the unjust, invidious discrimination in favor of New-England fishermen. The resolutions also set forth that the Western fishery industry under the Treaty of Washington is threatened with additional burdens and promises to be utterly ruined; urge upon Congress to extend immediate relief to Western fishermen, and request Western Congressmen to favor such adjustment of the fishery question as will give them hereafter all the rights, privileges and drawbacks extended to the fishermen of other sections. The resolutions were ably seconded by N. C. SIMONS and unanimously adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 23.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gambling. Among the bills reported was that by Mr. HAMLIN from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with FRANCIS ALEXANDRE & SONS, proprietors of the New-York and Mexican Steam-ship line, to carry the mails for a term of ten years between New-York and the ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz, via Havana, in American-built steam-ships of not less than 1,200 tons capacity. There is to be a departure from New-York once in every fourteen days, and the compensation is fixed at $5,000 per round trip. And by Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, [illegible] taking by public officers, and for other purposes. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, also reported adversely the bill appropriating $100,000 to carry out the Civil Service Commission Rules.

PASSED.

Bills were introduced and Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to prohibit individuals and corporations, except banks, from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. Passed.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sumner resolution. Mr. COLE moved that the final vote on the resolution be taken at 5 P. M. Mr. HAMLIN objected. He was willing that the vote should be taken now. Mr. COLE said that proposition was impracticable, because it was evident several Senators intended to speak on the subject today. Mr. TRUMBULL then addressed the Senate. He said every effort at reform made in this body is met by assaults upon those who make the effort by aspersions upon their motives and by charges of bad party faith. Questions affecting the purity of the Government and the welfare of the public are, in the opinion of some members of this body, who assume to be the peculiar exponents of the Republican Party, no longer to be decided on their merits, but only with a view to their bearing upon the party. Chief among those who would subordinate the public welfare to party stands the Senator from Indiana, (MORTON.) I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican Party, or even of the Administration. Mr. TRUMBULL then reviewed the course of the majority in the Senate on the question of removing Mr. SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations; on the resolution to investigate the management of the New-York Custom-house, and on the pending resolution, and insisted that on each and all of these questions the majority had avowedly acted, not with reference to the right or wrong involved, but wholly with reference to the supposed interests of the party. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) speaking of the [illegible] of Mr. SUMNER, had boldly said that the question was not as to the propriety of the act, but was whether the majority intended to stand by the organization and [illegible] of the party. That was a standard of duty for Senators acting under oath! When it was proposed to investigate the abuses in the New-York Custom-house, the Senator from Indiana did all he could to defeat it, but now he boasts that it has vindicated itself from the suspicion that it was a whitewashing committee. That Committee had not yet made its report, and he (Mr. TRUMBULL) would not assail it. The Committee had been instructed to inquire into the official abuses in the Custom-house; to inquire whether the officials had improperly interfered with the freedom of election; whether they had not interfered improperly in the organization of conventions, &c., but it had undertaken, also, to inquire into the conduct of the people. Witnesses who testified that the Custom-house officers had interfered with the Legislature of New-York were asked whether they were not there themselves for the same purpose, as if the people had not a right to take part in politics, and as if the Committee could call the people to account for their political action. He had seen it stated, too, that notice had been given that the witnesses brought before the Committee for the purpose of exposing corruption and malfeasance in office [illegible] to be prosecuted—a good way to discourage witnesses to testify. Again, upon the pending resolution the same old cry of "party!" "party!" had been raised, and the Senators who moved the resolution were threatened with fine and imprisonment. He denied Mr. MORTON's authority to speak for the Liberal Republicans or for the Republican Party, but the Senator from Indiana had also denounced the platform of the Liberal Republicans as anti-Republican and essentially Democratic, and he would now undertake to show that the man who held that view did not know the meaning of Republicanism. He [illegible] the resolutions in the platform one by one, and insisted that they were all in complete accord with the principles of the Republican Party. Mr. MORTON said Mr. TRUMBULL had come into the Senate with a prepared speech containing two things—an assault upon him, (Mr. MORTON,) and a defense of the Missouri Liberal Republican movement and its platform. It was not necessary for him to show farther than he had shown already that that was a movement designed to divide and defeat the Republican Party. He was sorry that Mr. TRUMBULL had identified himself with it, but as he had done so, others would not do less than recognize the fact. Mr. TRUMBULL had pretended that there was no evidence that the Cincinnati Convention was to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. He (Mr. MORTON) thought there was no doubt about this, but he would have the Secretary to read from the speech of Gov. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, the leader of the movement, to show that a nomination was to be made by that Convention. Gov. BROWN, in that speech, delicately indicated that he expected the nomination himself, but at the same time expressed a willingness to stand aside for a candidate from another State, and he (Mr. MORTON) believed it was generally understood that the Senator (Mr. TRUMBULL) was to be the candidate. If he made thought that the Senator had stepped out of the Republican Party—stopping, however, at [illegible] returning [illegible] "Barkis is willin'." [Laughter.] If that impression was wrong, this was a good opportunity to correct it; but the Senator had not availed himself of it. The Senator had reviewed the Liberal Republican platform, and indorsed it, and had expressed astonishment that he (Mr. MORTON) called it essentially Democratic. Those who remembered what he had said on that subject knew that he had based his criticism on the general resolution of the platform, which declared the Kuklux law unconstitutional, and upon which the Kuklux themselves would be willing to stand. Speaking of the cause for suspending the Habeas Corpus act, Mr. MORTON said that there was still a rebellion existing at the South with a regular military organization, armed with better arms than those that were sold by the Chief of Ordnance, and which afterward passed into the hands of the French. He had heard it said, and he believed that more men had been killed and wounded by the Kuklux in the South during the last four years than were killed in the war of 1812. Mr. MORTON then criticised Mr. TRUMBULL's votes on the Amnesty bill, and insisted that if Mr. TRUMBULL had voted for the bill as amended, instead of against it, it would have passed by a two-thirds vote. The Senator (Mr. TRUMBULL) talked much about civil service reform, but he had been informed today that that very Senator had made one hundred and three recommendations to office since the Administration came into power. Mr. TRUMBULL said in the last five years he had not made a dozen recommendations, and that there were no men in office who had been placed there at his request. Mr. MORTON was authorized to say that Mr. TRUMBULL had made one hundred and three recommendations. Mr. TRUMBULL said he would like to see the evidence of it. He hoped Mr. MORTON would offer a resolution which would let them see who had made most recommendations. Mr. MORTON said he would not offer that resolution, but if Mr. TRUMBULL would offer it he would vote for it. This afternoon he had seen a tabulated statement which showed that Mr. TRUMBULL had made one hundred and three recommendations to office. The Senator had charged that he (Mr. MORTON) had attempted to defeat investigation by raising the cry of "party!" That charge was not true, and no evidence could be adduced to support it. But he acknowledged that he was a party man, not for the sake of the party, but because the party was an indispensable instrument for the enforcement of the principles which he believed necessary for the salvation and preservation of the country. The Senator from Illinois had, for many years, been as good a party man as any one. He had repeatedly received nominations at the hands of a Republican caucus, and been raised by the party to the highest office but one in the Government. What had changed him? Was it the prospect of receiving a higher office at the hands of another party? If so, let him declare his disposition. He has been honored, said Mr. MORTON, with the confidence of the Republican Party for nearly twenty years. If he now intends to desert it, let him say so, or, if he intends to come forward and support the nominee of the 5th of June, now is a good time to say it. If he says he will support that nominee I will welcome him; for I do not want the Senator or any man to leave us, but if he intends to leave us I want to know it. As I said the other day, I don't want to be cheated, and I don't want my party to be cheated. BRECKINRIDGE, TOOMBS and SLIDELL having decided to go into rebellion, stayed behind in this Chamber to betray the Government and the country. I hope their example will not be followed by others. If they mean to leave us I can bid them a kind good-bye, but I am not willing that they shall remain and fight me from our own camp. Mr. NYE obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into Executive Session. At 5¼ P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some minor business, the House took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. VOORHEES spoke against it, because it contained an appropriation for a Consul at Havana. He spoke of Spain as being a brutal and bloody Power, against which the people of Cuba had revolted, being supported therein by the sympathies of the people of the United States. He did not speak for the annexation of Cuba, but for the recognition of her independence. Why the United States Government should concede to Spain the right to insult the American flag on the highway of nations and be afraid to say that there was another party to the conflict, was more than he could see. He had a list of eight peaceful, unarmed American citizens who had been shot in cold blood, several others who were in prison, and others who had been massacred from time to time in the island, and said that while Peru had acknowledged the absolute independence of Cuba, and her belligerent rights had been acknowledged by Chili, the United States of Colombia, Bolivia, and even by poor disordered Mexico, the United States was the only Power recognizing free institutions in all the Western World which had no kind word to say to the struggling people of that doomed island. Mr. GARFIELD expressed the hope that Mr. VOORHEES would not antagonize the bill with Cuban affairs. Whatever were the merits of the Cuban controversy, this bill was not a part of that controversy except in the most remote and indirect way. The relations with Spain were already delicate. He feared that our relations with Great Britain were also very delicate. He hoped the House would be very slow to take any measure in regard to Cuba, to Spain, to Great Britain or to any other nation with which we are now at peace, to harass and irritate and deepen the angry feelings which already existed. For these reasons he would have preferred that the House had followed still further the wise example it had already set, attending to the legitimate business of legislation, and leaving other topics to await the business of the Winter political business. Mr. BANKS did not anticipate any difficulties with Great Britain or with Spain, but he believed that the best way to secure peace was the assertion of our rights and the preparation to defend them. He heartily concurred with most of Mr. VOORHEES' views, but if the House wanted to break off our relations with Spain, it should strike at the Minister to Spain, not the Consul in Cuba, who had quasi diplomatic functions. The debate being closed, Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was rejected. The amendment advancing the Russian mission to the first class, and the Japanese mission to the second class, and reducing the Central American mission to one Minister at Nicaragua, were severally agreed to and the bill passed. A large number of private bills were then reported.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House, at 2½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, (L. MYERS in the chair,) and took up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion by disorderly soldiers of the United States, without authority. Mr. STRONG opposed the bill, and stated that the President of the College, after it had closed its doors, had served in the Confederate Army as Adjutant-General of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. Its Professors and students had also given their services and sympathies to the rebellion, and the College buildings had been used as barracks for Confederate troops. Messrs. BLAIR and FARNSWORTH also opposed the bill, and argued against its policy and its propriety. Messrs. GARFIELD and STOUGHTON opposed the bill on the same general grounds. The Committee rose without taking action, and the House, at six o'clock, adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Severe Gale at Valparaiso—Railroad Accident in Chili—Twelve Persons Killed—Political Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Advices from Santiago, Chili, to Jan. 28 have been received. A heavy gale occurred at Valparaiso on the 3d of January, which damaged several houses. A lighter was sunk. An explosion of powder occurred on the English bark *Otter*, which seriously injured several persons, although none were killed. It was rumored that a rising of the Araucanian Indians was probable, but Gen. URRUTIA was endeavoring to keep them quiet. An accident occurred on the grade of the Santiago Railroad, near Tabon, caused by the breaking of an axle of one of the carriages. Twelve persons were killed and one wounded. Callao, Peru, dates to Jan. 28 received state that Mr. MEIGGS has contracted for the construction of a telegraph line from Callao to Oroya for $4,000 soles. The editors of the *Nacional* had been released by the Courts, but the publication of the paper had been suppressed. Advices to Jan. 21 have been received from Quito, Ecuador. The Indian rebellion had been suppressed. The newly discovered coal mines in the Department of Guayaquil were to be held by the Government as a part of its public reserve. Heavy rains had fallen in Guayaquil.

The latest news from Salvador is to Jan. 31. Trouble was anticipated by the Government, and the army was being recruited. A good indigo crop was expected, but prices were low. Nicaragua dates to Jan. 21 state that trouble was anticipated because the Jesuits, whom the people dislike, were protected by the Government. In Costa Rica the importation of fire-arms and other war materials has been prohibited by the Government. A small coffee crop was expected. The cochineal crop of Guatemala will be short. The clerical organs were working against the Government.

JAMAICA, W. I.

Cuban Refugees Active—Scarcity of Ice—A Jamaica Merchant Captured by Cubans at Cienfuegos—Withdrawal of British Troops—The American Squadron.

KINGSTON, Feb. 9.—The Cuban patriots held a special service at St. Andrew's Church, in Kingston, on the 2nd of January, in memory of the eight students who were executed by the volunteers of Havana. Special prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. MONTEALVAGO for the interposition of Divine mercy, in remedying the evils and staying the wrongs under which Cuba now groaned. The Cuban refugees in Jamaica have been active since their settlement in the country. They have planted over 200,000 tobacco plants, and are bringing the cultivation of tobacco to a high degree of excellence. Several Americans have arrived from the United States, and are desirous of permanently settling here. They are looking for coffee lands conveniently located, while others are in search of land suited to the cultivation of tobacco. Col. FARRIS, United States Consul at Kingston, has gone to New-York on six months' leave of absence. The inhabitants of Kingston have been suffering from the absence of an ice supply, which has become exhausted. The brig *E. A. Reed*, which left Boston on the 1st of January, has not made her appearance, and considerable anxiety is expressed as to her safety. One of our most wealthy merchants, JOSEPH PHILLIPS, of Montego Bay, who went in a small boat to purchase a wreck at Caymans Brack, was driven into the port of Cienfuegos, in Cuba, where, being without papers, his boat was captured, and he and his crew made prisoners. Through the exertions of Mr. FOWLER, the British Consul, Mr. PHILLIPS and his crew were released. The English Government is withdrawing the troops from several stations in this country, in consequence of the unwillingness of Sir JOHN PETER GRANT to permit their maintenance as a charge upon the Colonial Treasury. Admiral FANSHAW, with the North American fleet, is expected at Kingston toward the end of the present month.

HAYTI.

Troubles of the Republic—France and Germany Claiming Indemnity.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 2.—There is a rumor current here that disaffection grows and is becoming threatening. The national palace at the capital was burned a very short time ago under very suspicious circumstances, and it is not unlikely that the Republic is now on the eve of another revolution. The treasury is empty and the Germans demand indemnity for outrages committed on German citizens during the last struggle; while the French Government, on the other hand, are insisting upon taking the custom collections in the different ports in payment of the debt due France for Haytian independence.

FIRE IN PORT JERVIS.

Destruction of a Hotel—Quantities of Erie Freight Burned [illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, Feb. 23, 1872.

About 2½ o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the Deer Park House, a large frame hotel on Railroad-avenue, in this place, and before a stream could be got on the entire roof of the building was on fire. The hotel was principally a railroad boarding-house, and occupied by employes of the Erie Railway. Many of these were absent on the road at the time, and lost everything by the fire. A portion of the furniture was taken out. Just below the burned building, the Delaware House, the principal hotel of the place, is situated, and directly across the railroad are the depot buildings of the Erie Railway Company. These were all for a time in great danger, owing to the prevalence of a strong north-east wind. The inmates of the Delaware House made every preparation to remove, and a large force was kept busy in keeping the Erie buildings wet. The firemen labored under great difficulty at first in getting water, the hydrants being frozen, and were compelled to throw their hose across all the tracks of the Erie Railway, and take water from their hydrants and tanks. This held all trains. The New-York Express, arrived in the yard directly after the fire broke out and was held several hours. Only by the combined efforts of firemen and the Fire Department was the fire confined to the one building and a conflagration that would have destroyed hundreds [illegible]

THE FINANCES.

The Payment of Dividends in London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Three months ago I wrote to you deprecating the course which it was then rumored the Secretary of the Treasury would recommend of paying the interest on United States stocks in Europe. Since then we have received the annual report, bearing date the 4th of December last; one of the paragraphs runs as follows: "I also recommend, that authority be given for the payment of interest in London. This can be done without the least cost or risk to the Government." A week or two after this report reached England the newspapers contained statements that Messrs. JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co. and ROTHSCHILDS had made a joint proposition to Secretary BOUTWELL, which he would, no doubt, accept, and which would result in placing $[illegible] of the new loan. It was assumed that the proposal was based upon an expectation that the recommendation of the Secretary would be adopted by Congress, and the dividends on these $[illegible] of loans would be made payable in London. The Secretary informs us that this can be done without the least cost or risk to the Government. Now, Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and Messrs. JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co. are very astute men of business. We know, and Mr. BOUTWELL must know that these firms will not undertake to receive large sums of money at Washington, or even at New-York, and distribute them in small amounts in London, without being paid both for the trouble and the risk. By whom are they to be paid? The United States bears no part of the cost, so, obviously, it is intended to fall upon the holders of the stocks; and to this plan there is no objection, provided the option is reserved to the holder of receiving the full amount of his dividend in America. No holder of United States stocks can object to the option being presented to him of receiving his dividends in London, on certain specified terms, instead of being obliged, as now, to receive them in America. But why should this privilege be confined to the holders of the stock of the new loan? Why should not the holders of five-twenties and ten-forties be offered the same advantage? The older stocks were taken in the dark days of the war, and some are held by the tried friends of the United States; their claims should not be overlooked in a desire to propitiate these fair-weather friends who now are only too glad to take a five per cent. stock at par, but were unwilling to buy a six per cent. stock when offered at fifty and even forty cents, gold, for the dollar.

But, Sir, has not the serious objection to the United States becoming bound to make payment of her dividends in a foreign country been illustrated by the events of the past few weeks? A month ago, and we were all rejoicing that the subject of most serious difference between the United States and Great Britain was in a fair way of settlement; today there appears to be a misunderstanding between the Governments of the two countries which is quite irreconcilable. Five of the ablest men of this country, men of unimpeachable honor, go out to Washington to meet five citizens of the United States, who are selected for their ability and integrity, to form in arranging a serious difference. They unite in a treaty which is very short, and apparently simple; and now we are told that it bears two constructions which are absolutely opposed to one another.

I do not think any Chancellor of the Exchequer would have the hardihood to propose that England should become pledged to pay the dividends on consols in a foreign country, and I think the United States will consider the question well before adopting the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, "that authority be given for the payment of interest in London."

MERCATOR.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

A LION TAMER'S PERIL.

Exciting Scene in a Menagerie in its Winter Quarters—The Trainer in Imminent Peril—His Escape.

From the Philadelphia Post, Feb. 22.

A thrilling scene occurred on Wednesday in this city. A lion-tamer came within an ace of being torn to pieces by a royal Bengal tiger, with which he was imprisoned in a cage. Only presence of mind on his part and bravery on the part of another saved him. At Twenty-second and Nassau streets is the menagerie of ADAM FOREPAUGH, housed in Winter quarters. Among others, he has two splendid specimens of lions and two magnificent royal Bengal tigers. On Christmas Day there landed in this city Herr DARIOUS, the European wild beast tamer, who came direct from the Zoological Garden of Hamburg. The trainer at once set about his task, in order to have the animals in perfect submission by the time the Spring opened. He had a large den erected in the south building of solid white oak three inches thick, with an open front, interlaced with iron bars crossing each other at regular intervals. At one end there is a door, and in the centre there is a swinging partition, which divides the den into two apartments, and which may be opened or closed at the trainer's will. In this strong den the lions and tigers were placed, separated by the partition, except when being trained, when they are permitted to be together.

Every day since his arrival he has entered this cage, and, armed only with a whip, has gradually broken down the ferocity of the beasts. Yesterday morning he prepared as usual to enter the cage. Once in, he noticed that the tigers seemed uneasy and restless. They kept out of his way, skulked in corners, jumped over each other, showed their teeth, and when struck gave forth a growl that boded no good. The trainer faced it manfully for a while, but seeing that the beasts for some cause or other were really enraged, determined to retreat. By a quick movement he sprang backward and shut the partition door with a crash, but not in time to keep out one of the tigers, with which he found himself alone. Now came the terrible moment of suspense. The trainer for an instant kept the beast still in the corner by the power of his eye, but happening to turn his head for a moment, the tiger, with a terrific yell, launched its body into the air and came down upon Herr DARIOUS, bearing him to the floor of the cage. Those who had been attracted to the spot stood palsied by terror, as they gazed upon the spectacle of the trainer lying beneath the tiger's claws.

Motionless, still as the dead, lay the trainer, knowing this course to be his only hope. The tiger, with one paw upon the breast of the man, purred ominously and struck the floor with his tail. As a cat holds a mouse, so was the picture. But this time it was a human life almost within the jaws of a wild beast.

Mr. FOREPAUGH saw in an instant what must be done. The head of the beast was from him, the long tail swishing to and fro with a cat-like movement. With heroic bravery, quick as lightning, Mr. FOREPAUGH thrust his arm through the bars, seized one of the tiger's hind legs, and, bracing himself with his feet, jerked it through the grating. "Quick! for God's sake, save yourself," he shouted, and, as the tiger turned with a yell at the sudden pain, the trainer leaped to his feet and escaped from the den of death.

During the affair the roars of the beasts threw the other animals into the wildest excitement. In the upper story a cocoon gnu, or horned horse, one of Mr. FOREPAUGH's recent importations, and one of the most vicious of all animals, broke through his cage, and made an immediate and terrible attack on one of the zebra cages containing a beautiful and valuable animal. In less than a moment the front was battered down and the poor zebra lay dying, gored to death. Proceeding to the den containing the great eland, the gnu began to battle at the wire-work here, but his horns becoming entangled, he was captured and placed in safe quarters without doing further damage.

Reduction of Salaries in the Health Department.

There was considerable excitement yesterday among the employes of the Health Department, caused by the discovery of the fact that, at the last session of the Board, a material reduction of all salaries was ordered. The salaries of Col. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary, and Dr. MORMAN MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, were reduced from $6,000 to $5,000; of CHARLES COOPER, Sanitary Permit Inspector, from $4,000 to $1,800; A. J. VANDERPOEL, Counsel, from $6,000 to $5,000; Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, from $4,000 to $3,000; Dr. NAGLE, Assistant Register, from $2,400 to $2,000; JOHN NORTON, Auditor, was reduced $1,200, and of the lower grades all salaries of $1,800 were reduced to $1,500, and all of $1,500 to $1,300. The total saving by the order is $48,000 per annum, but it will be noticed that all the employes are still left with most liberal pay. There has, therefore, been $48,000 per annum of the public funds squandered by the Tammany Board of Health during each year of its existence.

Sailing of the Canandaigua.

The new second-rate sloop-of-war *Canandaigua*, Commander ROBERT THOMPSON, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, and proceeded to Ellis Island, to take in her supply of powder, previous to her trial trip to Philadelphia, on which she will leave this morning. From the latter port she will leave direct to the Mediterranean, to take the place in the Mediterranean Squadron of the European fleet of the sloop-of-war *Shenandoah*. The *Canandaigua* has been newly fitted up most handsomely and completely, specially for this cruise, and carries a picked company of officers and men.

MARCHING FOR FRAUD.

The Quarantine Outrages and Mr. Husted's Gravel Pit.

Proceedings of the Legislative Committees of Inquiry Yesterday—More Charges Against Dr. Carnochan Accumulating—The Peekskill Gravel Company.

OUTRAGES ON COMMERCE.

Further Developments of Quarantine Abuses—Vexatious Delays and Exorbitant Charges—More About the Lighterage Company—Tobin's Scores.

The Subcommittee on Quarantine Abuses reassembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday, to pursue its investigations. The first witness called was LOYAL S. POND, who was duly sworn: Am a merchant in the sugar business; have an interest and am a director in the Atlantic Mail Company, which employs four vessels carrying sugar, tobacco and cigars; it has not been the custom to quarantine these vessels unless there is actual sickness on board; under Dr. SWINBURNE the lighterage was very efficient; in one case a vessel containing 3,000 barrels of sugar was discharged in a day; this has not been the case in Dr. CARNOCHAN's time.

DELAY AND EXTORTION.

Passengers are brought up the doctor's boat and are charged $1 each; $35 are charged for bringing the mails in regard to detention of vessels, have nothing to say against Dr. CARNOCHAN; think he releases vessels as soon as possible with such lightermen as he employs, and after he has made all he can out of the vessel; these vessels have been free from sickness, and have been unnecessarily detained; consider the charge for lighterage fifty per cent. higher than it should be; I know of responsible men, who are experienced lightermen, and could give millions of dollars bonds, who would do the work for but little more than one-half, and have offered to do so; from $15,000 to $20,000 have been made in this business more than if fair prices had been asked; have protested against the payment of lighterage; last year a compromise was effected for two-thirds the price asked; I was threatened with a suit, and told them to go ahead; this year I protested, and the Health Officer refused to discharge the vessel until it was paid; in this case I had to pay; there was no sickness in Havana, and there was no occasion for discharging the vessels in lighters; the result of this charging the vessels in lighters and in the course is, that this port has lost fully 40,000 boxes heads of sugar each year, which have gone to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston; we are consignees, and not importers, and therefore do not have to pay these expenses; our complaint is, that, owing to the detention of our vessels, we can have no regularity in making our trips; in Dr. SWINBURNE's time I was unable to obtain the delivery of goods by the Quarantine lighters at points that I desired; in one case, three sailing vessels arrived with sugar, and I realized $5,000 less from their cargoes than if they had been landed at the wharves to which I wished them to go.

Cross-examined by Mr. BOYD—Have made frequent protests to Dr. CARNOCHAN and to the Commissioners in the presence of the Doctor against detention of vessels and charges for lighterage, which were double what they should be, and of which I believed Dr. CARNOCHAN received a portion. The formation of the Company was a matter of surprise to every merchant in New-York. The Company was started without experience, without lighters or any means of carrying on the business; it was a swindle from beginning to end; I have nothing to say against Dr. CARNOCHAN personally, but as a merchant am satisfied that the community is plundered right and left; the schedule of rates fixed by the Commissioners for lighterage are not paid by any one, and never has been except when the threat has been made that vessels would be detained until they were paid; have repeatedly known instances where the cargo has been removed from the vessel, and the vessel has arrived at the wharf in advance of the cargo.

A TOWAGE SWINDLE.

J. R. NORVAL sworn: Am a ship-master, the *Marguerita* arrived in this port last July; I chartered her to go to the Baltic, and had to have it by the 20th; the Captain assured me that it had a clean bill of health; the *Matt. Row* started to tow the vessel up, but the wind was so high that the vessel was compelled to anchor; the next day a bill was presented by the *Matt. Row* for $60; payment of this was refused, when the threat was made, with much profanity, that if this bill was not paid no vessel of HINCKEN's should ever have quarantine till the towage bill was paid in advance; a compromise was effected on $50; the vessel was afterward towed from North River to sea for $35; am certain that the *Matt. Row* does quarantine towing by authority.

To Mr. JUDD—Am certain that a boarding-station in the Lower Bay would be sufficient; there is no occasion for one in the Upper Bay.

A POLICE COACHMAN.

J. S. BLANK sworn: Reside on Staten Island; have resided there since a year ago last June, when I was appointed policeman through the influence of Dr. CARNOCHAN; had been at work for him as coachman and hostler; my duties as a policeman are to watch the Quarantine grounds and to go off to vessels when ordered; my duties as policeman occupy about an hour a day; am employed in driving horses for Dr. CARNOCHAN; visited the Lower Bay two or three times last year; do such duties as the doctor orders; may have been on the *Fletcher* when passengers were carried; have collected fares and handed the money over to the doctor.

To Mr. JUDD—When I was subpoenaed to appear on Staten Island, on Wednesday, did not appear, because I was sent to New-York on business; I returned in the afternoon, and was told that I would not be wanted, and was sent to the City again; it was Mrs. CARNOCHAN who sent me; supposed it to be my duty to go as I was asked by Drs. CARNOCHAN, REID and MOSHER; the doctor has two stallions, two mares, two fillies and a gelding.

BOARDING AND FUMIGATING.

JOHN WATERS sworn: Have lived on Staten Island for twenty-five years; am a boatman, and have been connected with Quarantine for eighteen years; it is cheaper to board vessels with small row-boats; for sixteen or eighteen years the boarding was all done by small boats and six men; think that all the boarding should be done in the Lower Bay in Summer, and just inside the Narrows in Winter; all the expenses of the Quarantine Station in the Upper Bay might be dispensed with; there is no occasion for employing two steamers; have boarded 126 vessels in one day in a small boat, which never yet was done by a steamer.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM sworn: Am a boatman, and have been for forty-three years; all the time in Staten Island waters; for twenty years was connected with Quarantine, up to 1869; was engaged nearly the whole time in boarding vessels in an open row-boat; believe this method to be easier and cheaper than boarding with a steamer; the boatmen in those days attended to the fumigation and carried the sick. The boarding could all be done from the Lower Bay. The expense of the Upper Station and the extra steamer could all be saved without detriment to the service; have fumigated forty vessels in one day and got home by three o'clock in the afternoon; used to charge $6 for brigs and barques, and $12 for ships; the cost of the materials used was about fifty cents; never charged more than $1 each for carrying a passenger; never received extra compensation for boarding at night.

THE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY.

C. W. MILLS recalled: Was engaged by Mr. MURDOCK in the lighterage, stevedoring and coopering business; he told me of an extensive scheme, and wished me to join in it; I held off for some time, and then introduced Mr. WHITE, and subsequently Mr. FAIRMAN; we had several conversations with Mr. MURDOCK; we ascertained the amount of money it would be necessary to pay Mr. WIENER for Dr. CARNOCHAN for the license; it was found that $15,000 or $20,000 would be necessary, and it was raised and paid; was present during a conversation between WHITE and WEINER when the matter was finally arranged; the company was finally dissolved because Mr. WHITE thought that CARNOCHAN was taking the business from them, in order to make more money out of it; never heard any complaint of the manner in which our business was done.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

JOHN B. BIRCH sworn: Am a clerk of BIRCH & JERVIS; their business is that of general commission merchants; the checks given for the purpose of obtaining the release of vessels from Quarantine, alluded to in the testimony of Mr. BUSK, on Thursday, were paid to JOHN F. FAY; I was informed that the money so paid would release the vessels without discharging in Quarantine; Mr. FAY said that he thought $300 would help the matter along; two checks of $300 each were paid for the *Ptolemy* and *Hamburg*; they both came up without discharging in lighters; we were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement as carried out; we saved money by it; Mr. FAY is of the firm of MARTIN & FAY, Quarantine storekeepers; I paid the bills for bringing up the mails and samples on the Quarantine boat; it was $10 for each; paid $150 for carrying provisions on the *Matt. Row*, to passengers detained in quarantine, and $75 for towing a vessel up; in the latter instance, $125 was charged, payment of which was refused, when it was reduced to $100 and then to $75.

HOW THE LIGHTERAGE WAS OBTAINED.

S. F. SHORTLAND sworn—Am a lighterman; have been in the business for many years; was a Quarantine lighterman for five years; do no business for the present Health Officer, because he will not let me; had several interviews with the Commissioner in regard to the lighterage business; applied to him about the best way to go into the lighterage; I advised him to stay in his business; he said that it would not be worth while to go in unless arrangements could be made; I saw WIENER, who told me that $50,000 had been offered for the business; I told him there was no use to talk that way with me, and have never spoken to him from that day to this; when I was lighterman, charged from seventy cents to $1.10 per hogshead for sugar; during the latter part of the time charged the lowest price named.

QUARANTINE VEXATIONS.

GEORGE E. FRINK sworn: Am an importer of sugars from Cuba; have been engaged in the business seven or eight years; have had trouble with Quarantine; the whole system is a trouble; in 1870 the *Vanessa* arrived, and was ordered to Red Hook; we supposed that we could order to either of the Red Hook warehouses, as we had arrangements with one; we were told that they must be sent to WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's, which caused great additional trouble and expense; no reason was given for this order; employment of Quarantine lighterage is injurious, because the employes feel no interest in the owner, and the goods are not cared for; have had cargoes of sugar brought up with heads out, &c.; think that importers should employ their own lightermen.

TOBIN'S WAREHOUSE.

JOHN M. TOBIN was next called. [Before being sworn he insisted on his pay for services, and was informed by the Chairman that he should have an order on the Controller for the legal amount—fifty cents.] He testified: Am a store-house keeper; went to Quarantine and made arrangements with Mr. WIENER that I was to have Quarantine storage by paying WIENER twenty-five per cent. on the receipts; this arrangement was made for one month, and was for the purpose of preventing the goods of our customers being sent to warehouses where they did not want them to go; I feared they would be sent to WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

To Mr. BOYD—On one occasion a vessel was detained with a case of small-pox; was told by Mr. WIENER that if I paid $35 the vessel would be allowed to come up; paid the money, and the vessel came up.

ONE OF THE ABUSES OF QUARANTINE.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT sworn—Am a shipping and commission merchant; have suffered from the excessive charges for lighterage, stevedoring, coopering, and unnecessary delay of vessels; in the Spring of 1870 I was one of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce to confer with the Commissioners of Quarantine to fix the charges for lighterage, &c.; received proposals from the New-Jersey Lighterage Company—a responsible company,—we were put off, and at the next meeting found that the business had been given to a company called the New-York Lighterage and Stevedoring Company, not a member of which was a practical lighterman; the charges were in some cases five and in others three times greater than had been offered by the New-Jersey Company; have never heard a merchant object to Quarantine; it is only the abuses which are objected to; can give no evidence as to bribery, for I have never allowed myself to listen to anything said on the subject; have been told that if I would go and talk with a lager-beer saloon-keeper on Staten Island I could do so and so, but have paid no attention to it; the effect of the Quarantine abuses is such that, for the last three years, I have directed my vessels to go elsewhere during the Quarantine months; if possible I would not have a vessel come to this port; would take a vessel loaded with sugar from Havana to Boston more cheaply than to New-York; believe that it is only for the pickings that our vessels are detained so long at Quarantine.

JOHN W. RITCH, the architect and engineer of the West Bank Islands, testified as to the construction of the hospitals thereon.

Mr. MARSHALL, who testified on Tuesday, was recalled, and produced the Quarantine bills against the ship *Hamilton Fish*, concerning which he then testified. He also read a paper prepared by him at the request of the Committee, showing the difference in quarantine charges between this and other ports—greatly to the disadvantage of New-York.

At 6 o'clock the Committee adjourned to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock this morning.

All the witnesses were cross-examined at length, by counsel for Dr. CARNOCHAN.

HUSTED'S GRAVEL JOB.

Investigation by the Assembly Committee—Mr. Greeley Knows No More About Gravel Than About Farming.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, adopted Feb. 6, 1872, offered by Mr. BARNETT, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate the charges against Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED, wherein it is alleged that he has been guilty of fraudulent practices in connection with the sale of gravel to the City of New-York, and that his action as a member of the Legislature of 1870 was controlled by a corrupt bargain at that time entered into by him in connection therewith, the Investigating Committee met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, at 12 o'clock, to inquire into these charges. The following Assemblymen were present: Messrs. Alvord, Maver, Pell, Houghton, Hart, Fort, Kennedy, Jacobs, and Haughton.

MR. GREELEY'S TESTIMONY.

HORACE GREELEY was the first witness examined, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows: Am editor of the New-York *Tribune*, a citizen of Westchester County, and a constituent of Mr. HUSTED; know nothing relative to the editorial statement in the New-York *Tribune* of Feb. 5, 1872, further than that it was written in response to a letter of Mr. JESSE RYDER, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES; I wrote the article myself; it was based on Mr. RYDER's statement; know Mr. RYDER to be a responsible citizen of Westchester County, and I therefore called for the investigation; I know nothing further relative to the matter.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE JONES.

Mr. GEORGE JONES, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was called, and testified as follows: Am publisher of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; am aware of the fact of articles appearing in the TIMES in regard to the sale of gravel to the Park Commissioners; know nothing of the truth or falsity of these articles of my own personal knowledge; presume we have statements in writing, obtained of persons in our employ, to prove their truth; have not any written statement with me; know nothing of facts outside of what was obtained by the TIMES reportorial corps, except that we published a letter from Mr. JESSE RYDER on the subject; we publish what we obtain after careful examination; the time and substance is, that we published what we obtained in the usual way, and it seemed to be well authenticated.

Mr. HUSTED here read the editorial in Friday's TIMES, and asked Mr. JONES whether he knew of his own knowledge that the price of gravel rose fifty per cent. when SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS assumed control of the parks, and fell fifty per cent. immediately after the old Commissioners were practically reinstated? Mr. JONES replied that in the Department of Public Parks he asked Mr. STEBBINS with reference to the rise in the price of gravel, and Mr. BARKER, the Controller of the Department, gave the answer according to the statement published in the paper; the gravel rose from $1 50 to $2 50 when SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS took control of the parks, or rather shortly after they assumed control; I am not aware of my own knowledge that the gravel ever rose or fell fifty per cent., but Mr. BARKER told me that they were now paying the old price; do not know what kind of gravel the Department is purchasing now; do not know of my own personal knowledge that the City has been defrauded in the purchase of gravel from Mr. HUSTED; do not know of any contract that the City has made for this gravel; all that I know is what the TIMES employes gathered in the way of news, and which was obtained at the interview with Col. STEBBINS and Mr. BARKER.

MR. VAN NORT'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. G. N. VAN NORT was next sworn, and testified as follows: Was appointed Controller of the Department of Public Parks in May, 1870, and was clerk ex officio of the Board; my duties ceased Dec. 20, 1871; as Controller it was part of my duty to purchase gravel for the public parks; as to the authority I had for purchasing I refer to the minutes of the Board, May 1, 1870; it was the custom of the various chiefs of bureaus to make requisitions for such materials and supplies; these requisitions were always approved by the Treasurer of the Board, and were then handed to me for the preparation of the necessary orders; they were signed by me as Controller and afterward handed to Mr. E. P. BARKER, my assistant, for execution; Mr. BARKER usually, in fact at all times, attended to these orders, and executed them by going into the market and purchasing supplies at the lowest possible prices; there was no prearranged contract between the officers of the Park on the one side and contractors on the other hand to furnish the Department with gravel, but orders were given for 300, 500 or 800 yards, as the requisitions called for; we went into open market, and purchased at the lowest price; if the gravel could not be obtained as the requisition called for, the requisition was altered so as to suit the market value of the article to be purchased; there was a gravel which has been always used, which was obtained at Roe Hook, at the south entrance of the Highlands, it being found better adapted for use to the roads, and has been almost exclusively used at Central Park; it was a very pure quality of gravel, free from loam, was gritty, and did not pulverize; was of a color pleasing to the eye, and was preferred by Messrs. OLMSTED & VAUX, and Mr. A. H. GREEN; Mr. GREEN endeavored to obtain different gravel from various parts of the country, but failed, and was always compelled to have recourse to the Roe Bank; Mr. JESSE RYDER controlled the bank when we first obtained the gravel; should be taken orders to Mr. RYDER in the Summer of 1871; RYDER cancelled the last order, and [illegible] with a verbal message that he could not fill it.

Mr. HUSTED here said that, in order to make the testimony harmonious, he desired to ask whether that order was issued subsequent to one which had been already issued to the Hudson River Gravel Company?

Mr. VAN NORT said he thought that it was on the 6th day of September, 1870, that a requisition was approved to the effect that hereafter gravel should be purchased from the Hudson River Gravel Company at prices not exceeding those then paid; the prices for the Department of Parks was $2 50 per cubic yard, delivered where required; at that time there was no difference in the price of screened and unscreened gravel; used then very little screened; continued to get gravel from the Hudson River Gravel Company to the end of the year; in the meantime we were obtaining gravel from Mr. RYDER at $2 50, when the Hudson River Gravel Company offered to deliver it at $2 25; on 27th December, 1870, a resolution was approved by the Board to the effect that gravel be purchased from such parties as would furnish the same at market prices, and of quality satisfactory to the Treasurer or Engineer in Chief; about this time the Treasurer procured from different gravel-pits samples of gravel, which did not prove to be of the quality desired; after the adoption of this resolution, I had no control whatever over the purchase of gravel; the orders were issued in the usual form, but I think the prices were raised to $2 75, in consequence of the Company stating that they could not furnish the same gravel at the old price; the delivery of the gravel continued to be made at about that rate for six weeks; during Winter could not use the gravel and did not receive any on account of ice in the Hudson River; in the Spring of 1871 a new Company was formed called the Peekskill Gravel Company, and this Company secured from Messrs. PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT & Co. a contract, giving them the absolute control of this gravel bank; the Company then offered to furnish gravel at increased prices; about this time Mr. SWEENY and Mr. HILTON, who were a majority of the Auditing Committee, were in daily attendance at the office of the Department, and while Mr. SWEENY was one day (as I am informed) auditing a batch of bills, he sent to Mr. BARKER and informed him that a company had got control of the Roe Hook gravel-bank and had raised the price of gravel; Mr. HILTON said that as they could not get it less than $3 50 he supposed they would have to pay it; subsequent to this the Gravel Company claimed that the expense of handling the gravel for the purpose of screening it entailed an additional cost to them, and they demanded thirty cents a yard extra; the subject was referred to the Engineer in Chief for examination and report; he reported in favor of the extra allowance; thereafter orders were issued for unscreened gravel at $3 50, and $3 80 for screened, delivered where required on the works; the bills of the Company were sent to the office with the order attached, and were referred to the Engineer in Chief for examination and certification as to quality and quantity; the bills were then brought to the office for audit in the usual process; there was no existing contract; the engineers always sent in their orders for the amount of gravel required from time to time, and after approval by the Treasurer they were filled; there was at no time any determined amount of gravel to be delivered within a specified time; so far as I know there was an honest and faithful investigation made to find other gravel to answer our purpose; there was no other gravel suitable that was near enough that could supplement at a less cost the gravel we obtained; know of no man named JESSE RYDER offering after the raising of the price, gravel equal to this at a less price; don't know who were the Peekskill Gravel Company; think Mr. HUSTED was connected with it; think that Mr. FERRIS was also connected with it; he sometimes collected the bills; for thirteen years have invariably purchased Roe Hook gravel, and the prices during the time were raised several times; don't know of any arrangement, understanding, or agreement by and on the part of the Commissioners, or either of them, or any of the officers of the public parks, with the Peekskill or Hudson River Gravel Companies, or JAMES W. HUSTED, as connected with either of them.

Mr. HUSTED here asked who furnished the Roe Hook gravel during the thirteen years spoken of.

Mr. VAN NORT replied—Mr. JESSE RYDER; the prices varied, ranging, I think, from $1 40 to $2 50; they were raised by Mr. RYDER; Mr. GREEN determined what prices should be paid during the thirteen years; from the year 1860 to 1862 the average price was $2 50; gravel has been delivered by the Peekskill Gravel Company to the Department of Parks since Mr. STEBBINS became Treasurer at prices named of $3 50 for unscreened and $3 80 for screened; the Department of Parks has the right, after it has issued an order to cancel it, if the material is not satisfactory; on the organization of the present Board, during the time I was Controller, there was an order issued to JESSE RYDER for 1,000 yards of gravel at $2 50; don't know whether the order was filled; Mr. BARKER can give the information.

MR. STEBBINS' TESTIMONY.

Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS was next called and examined, as follows, by Mr. HUSTED: Am the Treasurer of the Department of Parks; am not aware of frauds practiced upon the City or upon the Department by either the Hudson River Gravel Company or the Peekskill Gravel Company or JAMES W. HUSTED, in the delivering of gravel to the Department for the use of the parks; there was an order issued by the Department to JESSE RYDER since I have been Treasurer to furnish the Department 1,000 yards of gravel, and it was specified in the order that it should be equal to the Roe Hook gravel at $[illegible] per yard; that order was filled to the extent of 300 yards, when the order was suspended by the report of the Superintendent that the gravel was not satisfactory.

To Mr. ALVORD—The effort has never been made to make a permanent contract.

To Mr. HUSTED—Always understood it was the prices we would pay; have received offers from Mr. JESSE RYDER and others to furnish gravel at a lower price than that charged by these companies for similar quality, at $2 50 for unscreened and $2 75 for screened, but have never received gravel at any such prices; have had no contract with them; propositions were made to furnish in the one case gravel equal to Roe Hook, and in the other case the Roe Hook gravel itself; the proposition to furnish Roe Hook was from Mr. ROBERT FAIRCHILD; did not know that Mr. FAIRCHILD had nothing to do with the Roe Hook Bank.

(Mr. HUSTED here offered to transfer the lease of the Roe Hook Bank to the Department of Parks, if the Department would pay the rental of $10,000 a year.)

Mr. VAN NORT was then recalled and said that there was not a mandatory order issued by the Department of Parks to cease giving orders to Mr. JESSE RYDER and to give them to Messrs. HUSTED and FERRIS.

MR. BARKER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. EDWARD P. BARKER was then called and sworn: Am clerk to the Board of Department of Public Parks; have been in that position since January, 1871; have carefully listened to the testimony given by Mr. VAN NORT during this investigation; so far as my knowledge extends as to the whole of that testimony, have only to add that after the price was raised to $3 50, Judge HILTON again endeavored to get gravel at a lower price; endeavored to get it from Mr. RYDER, who was unable to furnish it; Judge HILTON secured samples of gravel from many places, and the gravel was submitted to the Engineer who, in every instance, reported that they were not equal to the Roe Hook Bank in color and quality; the facts as stated by Mr. VAN NORT are all correct; was present when Mr. HUSTED read to Mr. JONES, of the TIMES, a portion of an article from his paper; there has not been, to my knowledge, any gravel delivered to the Department of Parks since the last gravel was delivered by the Peekskill Gravel Company, of a quality equal to the Roe Hook gravel at a less price; the price of that quality of gravel, to my knowledge, has not lowered fifty per cent.; when I was talking to Col. STEBBINS in Mr. JONES' presence, I said that Mr. SWEENY, as President of the Department, was a member of the Auditing Committee, and usually when a quantity of bills were prepared for audit they were sent to his room, and he would send for me to give him information in relation to the bills; on this occasion, when he was examining the bills, he desired to know if all goods were purchased at the lowest market rates; Mr. SWEENY told me then, as he told me before, that he desired that they always should be purchased at the lowest rate without any favor to any person; Mr. SWEENY wanted to know if they were purchased as low as they were under the old Central Park Commission; I told him that I believed they were, that Judge HILTON had been endeavoring to find some other gravel at a less price that could be used on the roads of the parks and the boulevards; Mr. SWEENY asked if it was necessary that they should have that particular gravel and could not get any substitute; I said that it was necessary to have the Roe Hook, or some gravel equally as good, which we had hitherto been unable to find; Mr. SWEENY then said if you must have that particular gravel, I suppose you must pay the price.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN was next sworn and examined by Mr. ALVORD; Mr. GREEN testified as follows: Have been connected with the Central Park Commission and the Department of Public Parks about fifteen years.

Mr. HUSTED here asked Mr. GREEN if he was aware that any fraud had been practiced upon the City or upon the Department of Public Parks, by either the Hudson River Gravel Company, or the Peekskill Gravel Company, or JAMES W. HUSTED, in the furnishing of gravel to that Department, to which Mr. GREEN replied that he was not. Mr. ALVORD then resumed the examination. Mr. GREEN said: I am not familiar with the doings of the Department since the new Board came in. Mr. ALVORD then asked if Mr. GREEN was familiar enough with the system of purchasing gravel to state whether the purchases were made in pursuance of a predetermined contract, for a specified amount, for a specified price, or whether they were made from time to time, as the necessities of the Department required. Mr. GREEN answered that the orders were not made in pursuance of any contract, but were issued from time to time for two, three or five hundred or a thousand yards, as the necessities of the case required, and the price was specified in each order; this was the case in the old Commission, and he supposed it is the rule now.

At the conclusion of Mr. GREEN's examination, the Committee adjourned to meet in the same place at 10 o'clock this morning.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

Statistics of the Disease in New-York—Comparison with Other Cities—Interesting Facts.

The mortality from small-pox in New-York is a subject deserving of special notice, especially when contrasted with the death rate from the same disease in London and other places. It is a pity that our statistics are not more full and explicit as regards the number of cases of small-pox which take place in our City. The records for 1870—the latest published—show that 805 deaths were caused by small-pox during that year, but no account of the number attacked by the dread disease is given, except, indeed, that it appears in a portion of the report that 1,000 cases were reported during the year ended April 1, 1870. If this may be taken as the record for 1870, and if we add 25 per cent. for unreported cases which escaped the inspectors, it will give a total of 1,268 cases for the year, making the rate of mortality about 21½ per cent., or 215 per 1,000 on the number attacked, and comparing the mortality from small-pox with the total mortality from all causes, for the same year, which amounted to 27,175, we get 1.06 per cent. or 10.6 per 1,000. As a question affecting the value of vaccination, it is to be regretted that the statistics before us do not show how many, if any, of those attacked by small-pox had been vaccinated and revaccinated. It would be especially desirable to learn how many of the 268 who died during the year 1870, from small-pox, had been vaccinated. The value of vaccination is now being thoroughly discussed, especially in England, where the Jennerian theory has lost a little of its prestige, and many eminent medical men no longer believe that vaccination is a safeguard against the ravages of small-pox, and the opinion is also held by many that re-vaccination only makes the person more susceptible of the disease, and they recommend its total disuse. The weight of evidence is, however, strongly against those who oppose vaccination. From the most reliable statistics it is found that the mortality among the unvaccinated who take small-pox varies from thirty-five to fifty-three per cent., according to the nature of the epidemic, while among those vaccinated it is but one per cent., the majority of the cases being of a mild nature and of the type known as varioloid. In England the statistics published by the Epidemiological Society show that from the years 1750 to 1800, (the latter period being two years after JENNER gave to the world an account of his observations,) out of every 1,000 deaths 96 were from small-pox, while from 1800 to 1850 the rate of mortality was only 35 per 1,000; but since the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination act the rate of mortality has considerably diminished. These statistics, spreading over a century, in the first half of which vaccination was not practiced to any extent, speak strongly in favor of vaccination, the death rate having been reduced 63.1 per cent. German statistics show that before vaccination was introduced the death rate from small-pox was 66.3 per 1,000, while after its introduction the rate fell to 7.3 per 1,000. In England, while vaccination was voluntary, small-pox carried off from 15 to 30 per 1,000, while in Germany, where it was compulsory during the same period the death rate was only a little over five per 1,000. In Malta, where small-pox was epidemic from 1830 to 1838, no fewer than 1,100 persons were carried off by that disease, and in this connection it is a remarkable fact that out of 40,000 British troops in Malta during that period and for twelve years previously only two deaths occurred from small-pox, which was attributed to the protection afforded by vaccination, the soldiers having been all vaccinated. In Ireland, where the ravages from small-pox were very severe, owing to inoculation by itinerant quacks, the death rate sensibly diminished on the introduction of vaccination; but it was not until the Compulsory Vaccination act took effect that the death rate was reduced to a very low figure. Indeed, small-pox was nearly unknown in Ireland in 1869 and 1870, and there was scarcely a death reported from the disease during those years, though in 1871 the disease became somewhat prevalent not alone in Ireland, but throughout Europe. As an evidence of the value of vaccination the following statistics of a recent date are worthy of perusal: In Cork, Ireland, small-pox has recently been prevalent, and at a meeting of the Poor Law Guardians on the 4th of that month, Dr. CROKER KING, Poor Law Inspector, submitted a report on the subject. There had been 249 persons admitted to the hospital since the commencement of the epidemic, and of these 35 had died: the mortality being smaller than in the generality of hospitals throughout the Kingdom. Of the 35 deaths, 33 occurred in persons who had never been vaccinated, and here was a remarkable fact, that out [illegible] admitted into the hospital up to that period, 32 had died, while of 128 admitted who had been vaccinated, only 3 died. Of the 129 that had not been vaccinated, only 7 had the disease in a modified form, and the remainder had the most virulent form of the disease, and of these 32 had died. Of the 120 cases that had been vaccinated, some 1[illegible] cases had the disease in a mild form, and there were only 3 deaths out of the entire number. These facts, Dr. KING said, showed conclusively that although vaccination did not relieve persons from the liability of getting small-pox, it afforded protection from death and from disfigurement from the disease.

Taking the number of deaths from small-pox in New-York, from 1840 to 1870, and contrasting them with the deaths for the same period in London, it will tell unfavorably for New-York. The deaths in the City for that period were 9,[illegible], a weekly average of 5.8. In London the deaths were 25,071, being equal to a weekly average of 16. As the average population of London for that period was at least five times that of New-York, it follows that our weekly average, according to population, would have been only 3.2, if the rate of mortality had been in the same ratio; which would leave the total number of deaths to be 5,[illegible], instead of 9,[illegible]. The death rate from small-pox in this City has therefore been fifty-five per cent. greater than that of London. Perhaps the following extract from the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, submitted to the Board on the 21st of March, 1871, may in some manner account for the excessive mortality:

"An examination of the hospitals devoted to contagious diseases has convinced your Committee that in their management and in the care of the sick far too little regard is had for the sanitary requirements of these diseases. There is not that attention to the isolation of the sick nor to the care of their persons and clothing in the reception hospital at Bellevue, nor in transit to Blackwell's Island, nor on the Island, that is so absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of these diseases. The methods of disinfection for the destruction of the poisons generated in the hospitals are especially inadequate. In the case of infected clothing and of the bodies of the dead, in the police arrangements of the buildings and grounds, these hospitals are placed too much under the same general management as other hospitals. While many of these sanitary defects have been promptly remedied by the Commissioners, it is still quite evident that while these special hospitals remain connected with, and form part of, a system of general hospitals, the sanitary arrangements essential to their proper management will not be rigorously and constantly applied."

IMPURE VACCINE MATTER.

Evil Results of its Use in Michigan—An Entire Community Made Ill.

From the Green Bay (Mich.) Gazette, Feb. 19.

We get the particulars, from an authentic source, of a distressing state of affairs existing in the town of Hartland, Shawano County, resulting from vaccination, although the precise and direct agencies which contributed to it are not as yet known. Small-pox having slightly prevailed in the county, the Town Board of Hartland resolved to have vaccination thoroughly performed within their borders, and accordingly made a stipulation with a well-known physician of Shawano to do the work. He visited the town last Wednesday, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, vaccinated 121 persons, old and young. Of this entire number, within six hours after each patient was vaccinated he was taken sick, exhibiting symptoms of having been poisoned. By the next morning three had died; two children of one family being among the victims. Very naturally great consternation seized upon the community and fear added still greater danger to the situation of the unfortunate people. Messengers were dispatched to this city for medical aid, and on Friday, Drs. C. E. CRANE and [illegible] went to the scene.

By the time they arrived there the sick people had all begun to improve, and apparently needed little else than stimulants to entirely recover. As soon as can be described, the arms of the patients presented an appearance similar to the results of a snake-bite, and the symptoms were those of persons recovering from an overdose of morphine. Great care was taken to ascertain the origin of the vaccine matter used, and it appeared that it was taken from the arms of perfectly healthy children, dissolved, as the physician claims, in glycerine, and inserted in the arm by means of a patent spring instrument.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 26: Nos. [illegible]

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

Lucien E. Kerr vs. William G. Audenreid et al.—decree for the libelants, allowing four and a half days' demurrage, at the charter rate of $80 per day, being $360; with costs.

Edwin R. Kirk et al. vs. Lewis Audenreid et al.—decree for libelants for $[illegible] freight, with interest from December, 1866, and for seven days' demurrage at $30 per day, the rate claimed in the libel. This case has been pending in the Courts for over sixteen years, and the amount finally recovered, it will be noticed, is barely sufficient to pay the fees of the lawyers for a single hearing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

By Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Henry Brinkman, bankrupt: assignee's petition for leave to sell the real estate of the bankrupt denied; the injunction granted by order of July 21, 1871, dissolved; and the order vacated to allow the property to be sold under the decree of foreclosure in the State Court. Assignee to pay costs of this suit personally and not out of the estate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 23.

By Judge Barrett.

The People ex rel. Kingsland vs. Bradley: application for a mandamus denied without prejudice to such proceedings for the enforcement of the judgment of March 22, 1864, as the relator may be advised to institute. (See opinion with clerk.)

Henry D. Cone vs. Edward E. Brown: exceptions overruled, report confirmed and Mr. Bean required to pay the referee's fees and $10 costs of this motion. (See opinion with clerk.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

By Judge Robinson.

James vs. Robinson; motion granted, except as to part of second specification, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Haden vs. Anddeneeck; motion denied, with the costs to abide the event.

Bently vs. King; objection to plaintiff being required to testify, not being subpoenaed or paid witness fee, sustained, but order for examination at future day, on being properly subpoenaed, will be granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kesch vs. Heyman; judgment for defendant and for return of moneys paid on account. (See papers with Clerk of Equity Term.)

At Last—Moore, the Emigrant Swindler, Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

CHARLES MOORE, the emigrant swindler, who was tried and convicted this week in the Court of General Sessions, was brought up, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT for sentence. Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, on the part of the prisoner, demanded before sentence was passed that a stenographic copy of the exceptions and rulings in the case be furnished to the defense. He also requested the Court to pursue either one of two courses, namely, to sentence the prisoner and allow him to remain in the City Prison until a writ of error could be obtained, or to defer sentence until a higher Court determined whether the exceptions and the rulings made thereon justified a demand for a new trial. The Recorder remarked that the application for a writ of error should have been made immediately on the conclusion of the trial. Mr. CLINTON replied that there was no law compelling him to work upon a Sunday or a national holiday, and that the application was made as soon as it was possible to do so. He thought the prisoner should not be sent to the State Prison at once, as he was confident a new trial would be granted, and it was not fair that he should suffer from the errors of the Court. MOORE was then sentenced to State Prison with hard labor for five years. The sentence not to be executed for a week, to afford Mr. CLINTON an opportunity to make application for a new trial in the higher courts.

Melancholy Case of Suicide—A Compositor Found Dead in Central Park.

Early yesterday morning MICHAEL POWERS, a workman in the Central Park, upon going to the old powder-house at One Hundred and Tenth-street, found the body of an unknown man lying on the ground. The Police were notified and the body was sent to the Morgue. The body was respectably dressed, and upon searching it a bottle marked "chloral" was found, and a letter addressed to Mr. GEORGE R. BARTHOLOMEW, of which the following is a copy:

Feb. 22, 1872—7½ P. M.

DEAR GEORGE—Will you go to my room at Leggett's, and in my trunk you will find an envelope directed to you. I insist as urgently as a dead man can insist on anything, that nobody trouble themselves about the disposal of my body; let the authorities carry me off and bury me in their cheapest and plainest style. I'm sorry to trouble you with this affair, but I know of no one else who could do it as well as you. You know I have long meditated this act, and you can give the Coroner information that will save the trouble of too much inquest where none is needed. Yours, H. Q.

From the investigation made after the finding of this letter, it was found that deceased was HARRISON QUACKENBUSH, a native of Otsego County, New-York, thirty-one years old, and a printer by occupation, having been employed since 1866 as a compositor on the *Tribune* of this City. He was a gentleman of decided ability and literary acquirements, and had written to some extent for the public Press. Always sober and industrious, and being without family ties, he was always supposed to be in good pecuniary circumstances, and no cause can be assigned for the act of self-destruction except morbid irritability. He had often expressed a desire to die, and had frequently threatened to commit suicide, but his friends did not believe that he was in earnest. He worked at his case in the *Tribune* office, it is said, on Wednesday night, but as yet his proceedings from the time he was last seen at the office or at his home, at Leggett's Hotel, until he was found dead in a lonely part of Central Park, have not been discovered in detail. Nor is it yet positively known by what agent death was produced, as it is said Paris-green was used, and this point can only be established by a post-mortem examination. A permit was given yesterday by Coroner YOUNG for the removal of the remains from the Morgue, and an inquest will be held today.

The Contested Assistant Aldermanic Seat—Looking for Fraud.

The Assistant Aldermanic Committee on contested seats held another meeting yesterday and took testimony in the case of HENRY WIRER, who claims to have been elected Assistant Alderman in the Fifth Assembly District, and that he is therefore entitled to the seat now occupied by ISAAC ROBINSON as the representative from that district. The returns from the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward first gave Mr. WIRER four votes, but they were altered subsequently so that Mr. WIRER was allowed fourteen votes. Mr. PETER MITCHELL, who appeared as Mr. WIRER's counsel, is confident he will show that his client received a majority of the votes in that Election District. Yesterday the following voters (twenty in number) of the District testified in the case, each witness swearing that he voted for Mr. WIRER: W. P. Diekoff, No. 48 King-street; Michael Gerrity, No. 35 King-street; George Hagerty, No. 40 King-street; David H. Johnston, No. 195 West Houston-street; A. A. Belmont, No. 48 Macdougal-street; Philip Miller, No. 182 West Houston-street; H. K. Fuller, No. 21 King-street; G. H. Girard, No. 193 West Houston-street; Mathew Dimond, No. 55 King-street; M. M. and W. W. Seybolt, No. 31 King-street; Augustin H. and William Meyerhoff, No. 43 Macdougal-street; Moses Ockeltree, No. 198 Varick-street; James Gallagher, No. 198 Varick-street; George W. Lithgow, No. 41 King-street; Ludwig Saas, No. 181 West Houston-street; Adam May, No. 198 Varick-street; Walter M. Hayer, No. [illegible] King-street, and Daniel Clark, No. 19 King-street. After taking the testimony of these witnesses the Committee adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

A number of the pickpockets who have been named in the TIMES as having been arrested during the moving of the processions on Thursday, were arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and on complaints made by the detectives making the arrest, were held in $1,000 bail, each, to answer charges of assault with intent to steal. Those who were not detected in the act of attempting to steal were discharged. In addition to these, WM. DOUGHERTY was committed to answer for stealing two diamond studs, worth $300, from GEO. GREEN, of No. 316 West Forty-first-street, on the 17th inst.

JOHN WALKER, who was shot on Thursday, while attempting to escape at the Tombs, by Patrolman HARRIS, of the Fifth Precinct, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of breaking into the premises of GEORGE LIEBLE, at No. 109½ Baxter-street, and stealing goods worth $60. He was committed for trial.

JOHN DENNIS died yesterday at No. [illegible]-street, from injuries received on Wednesday while at work on the new bridge at the foot of Roosevelt-street.

JOSEPHINE FINLEY, aged twenty-five years, died yesterday in Park Hospital from a fracture of the skull received on the 13th inst. at No. 116 William-street, where she was employed as a bookfolder, by falling through the hatchway from the third floor to the first.

CATHARINE WILSON, aged eighty-nine years, died yesterday in the Alms-house from injuries received on Wednesday by an accidental fall.

JOHN SHOALS was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing goods worth $50 from his employers, HOOLEY, GIVEN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for his monthly reports of the Foreign Trade of the United States, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the current fiscal year, from which we are able to compile the following summary of the Trade and Specie movements of the first four months of the year, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1871, inclusive:

FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES—FOUR MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross	$199,[illegible]
Re-exported to other markets	[illegible]
Total as for United States markets	$195,[illegible]
In bond June 30, 1871	$[illegible]
In bond Oct. 31, 1871	[illegible]
Total taken for consumption	$190,192,740
Exports American Produce, gold value	110,721,416
Trade balance, July 1 to Oct. 1	$82,471,324
Exported in Domestic Specie	[illegible]
Exported in Foreign Specie	3,[illegible]
Together	$[illegible]
Less Foreign imported	[illegible]
Net export of Specie	[illegible]
Apparent balance against United States	$[illegible]

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1870.

	July 1 to Oct. 31, '71.	July 1 to Oct. 31, '70.
Goods for consumption	$190,192,740	$[illegible]
Produce exported	110,721,416	[illegible]
Regular Trade balance	$82,471,324	$[illegible]
Net export Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparent balance	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

It is proper to remark that the above months embrace, as a rule, the most active period of the Fiscal Year for Imports, and the least active for the Exports of Domestic Produce. In regard to the Export of Gold, the four months of 1870 with which our present table is compared were exceptionally heavy on account of the outbreak in July of the Franco-Prussian War.

In the Wall-street markets today there was an advance in Gold to 110¼ ⅌ cent, and in Bills on London, 60 days, to 109¼ ⅌ cent. Both were firm on the discouraging tenor of the mail advices received on Wednesday from London and the Continent, and on the continued agitation of the treaty question both in London and Washington today. The financial influence of this unsettled condition of political affairs between the two countries relates rather to check given to new American Loans, and to the recent recall from Europe of $82,000,000 United States 5-20s for redemption, than to any serious apprehension of war, immediate or remote. Our Foreign Exchanges are just now in a condition to be advanced early in March to the Gold shipping points to reimburse the Bonds then to be cashed at the Treasury, and although the Gold can then be as readily spared by the Government as it is now rapidly drawn from the Importers, the experience of past seasons of the active export of Gold is in the direction of higher figures in the Gold Room, especially when the movement is suddenly produced by adverse Exchanges.

There was a sharper demand for Money from the Brokers than on Wednesday, and Gold Interest was paid in some instances at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent. per annum. Hints are not wanting on the Street of an intended "lock up" of Greenbacks should the Bank Statement on Saturday Afternoon make an unfavorable show of strength. It is expected that the Gold average will be unfavorable, but we know of no legitimate cause for a further reduction in Greenbacks.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady at about the figures before the Holiday. There was rather an active business in the Railroads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail, but at lower prices and apparently on a bearish feeling among many of the active Brokers. The Stock of the Union Pacific engrossed about one-third the whole transactions of the forenoon and a considerable portion of the later business. The cash price ranged 35@34½@34@34¼ ⅌ cent. The transfers close at 3 o'clock to-morrow for the annual election of Directors.

After the Second Board the Stock market was weaker in the Hall of the Exchange, while Gold advanced to 111 ⅌ cent. in the Gold Room. The Customs demand of the day was $1,053,000, making over four millions for the four business days of the week. On Monday next the Treasury will prepay the 10-40 Gold Interest due March 1. The Public Funds left off quiet. Exchange on London firm at 109¼@109½ for 60 days, and 110¼@110½ ⅌ cent. short-sight. The Stock market was depressed late in the day on the report that money was very close among some of the Brokers at the close of Bank hours, and a commission paid for its use until to-morrow. The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 23.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅞	111⅞
American Gold	110⅝	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¾	97
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Cifs.	93	93
Reading	113¾	114½
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	110⅞
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	57⅝	56
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77
St. Paul Common	56⅛	55
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75
Western Telegraph	69⅛	68⅞
Erie	31	30⅞
Union Pacific	35	33⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	92

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4½ o'clock P. M., the quotations in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks were feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,067,[illegible]
Gold payments	1,[illegible]
Gold balance	54,[illegible]
Currency receipts	1,546,[illegible]
Currency payments	909,[illegible]
Currency balance	1,062,[illegible]
Customs	1,053,000

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages at the Exchange Board today:

[illegible]

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 23.

Telegraphed by Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	100¼	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	60¾	60⅞
Reading	114¼	114⅜
Lehigh Valley	62½	62⅝
Catawissa Preferred	46¾	47
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	40	40¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	92⅞

By the accidental transposition of the heads of the figures of the Union Pacific Road for 1871, first reported, the Net Income was given for Expenses and *vice versa*. The correct footings are:

Gross Traffic, 1871	$7,[illegible]
Expenses	3,[illegible]
Net Income	$3,[illegible]

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., Bankers for the Union Pacific Company, are advised, this afternoon, that the January earnings of the Road are $240,000—much more than looked for under the circumstances of the blockade by snow-storms.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 7th of February gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,[illegible]	Decrease	£[illegible]
Public deposits	7,421,[illegible]	Increase	1,951,733
Other deposits	20,[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Government securities	13,[illegible]	Decrease	655
Other securities	17,[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	12,487,[illegible]	Decrease	288,[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,603,050, being a decrease of £102,[illegible], and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,180,249, showing a decrease of £540,877 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,180,249	£21,[illegible]
Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes in circulation	25,603,050	[illegible]
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	2½ ⅌ cent.
Consols	91⅞	92
French Rentes	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the leading items in the return of the Bank of France:

	Feb. 1, '72. Francs.	Feb. 8, '72. Francs.
Circulation	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Current accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury balance	[illegible]	82,414,[illegible]
Bills discounted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold in Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *London Times* reports from the Continent:

"The Frankfort advices state that the revival of the Alabama question, which had long been forgotten, gave a sudden check to the general march of speculation, and that it would be well if the multitude of promoters of banks and companies and the wholesale importers of American stocks would take the opportunity to allow the public some respite for digesting the heavy commitments already entered into—a consummation, however, for which it was vain to hope. Still, even among the steady and leading securities during the last few days, transactions have been rather slow."

The earnings of Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Second week February, 1872	$[illegible]
Second week February, 1871	51,[illegible]
Increase	$2,[illegible]
From March 1, 1871	$3,[illegible]
From March 1, 1870	3,375,[illegible]
Increase	$120,[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 GOLD BONDS.

The 7.30 Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, which we offer at par in currency, are increasing in popularity, and the cash is in hand for the rapid construction of the road.

At the Government price of $2 50 per acre, the lands voted to the Company by Congress are worth $125,000,000, while their more correct value, taking the average at which other railway companies have sold their lands, is not less than $500,000,000; and upon this immense grant, as well as upon the railroad itself, and all its earnings and equipments, are the bonds of the Company issued and secured.

The bonds are thus a FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMBINED, upon property worth treble the amount of the loan.

We believe there is no SAFER INVESTMENT in the market, or one YIELDING A LARGER INCOME. Five-twenties and all marketable securities received in exchange at current rates.

JAY COOKE & CO.

For sale by banks and bankers generally.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's lands which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage of a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., with an important railway with the Union Pacific Railroad, at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to the bonds have further security in the lien that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount [illegible] the Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101¾ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

The Common Council Joint Committee on Railroads—Discussing the Harlem Railroad Question.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Joint Committee of both branches of the Common Council to consider the subject of lowering the tracks of the Harlem Railroad above Forty-second-street, present, Alderman CONOVER, Chairman, and the other members of the Committee. Mr. GRAY represented the Nineteenth Ward Association, and introduced Mr. DAVID B. JACQUES as counsel. Mr. JACQUES said the proposition is to cause the Harlem Railroad Company to depress the track from Forty-second-street to Harlem River, but it seemed to be the intention of the part of the Common Council to bridge the avenue at certain stated points. Mr. JACQUES then reviewed the action of a former committee of the Board, in which he stated that he believed that the original report presented to the Common Council was suggested by the Harlem Railroad Company. The expense of removing the present tracks, or depressing them, would not be as large as had been supposed. He asked the Company not to vacate the avenue, but to make it of practicable benefit to the community. The Committee had the power, he said, to regulate the matter, and it was also their duty to do so, and he hoped that they would take into consideration the abuses now entailed upon the tax-payers.

Mr. O'GORMAN said there was an extension of the charter (in 1869) of the company for thirty years.

Mr. VAIL read the law authorizing the Company to use steam above Forty second-street. He then substantially used the same arguments which he had presented at the former meetings of the Committee of the Common Council on the subject.

Mr. DREW said when the Committee would develop their plan the Company would be prepared to act. It had been stated that an improvement had been suggested which would cost $6,000,000. Let the Committee first suggest their plan and the Company would consider it.

Mr. GLAZE said everybody knew of the grievances existing on the line of the avenue, between the points named. They did not want a close tunnel road, they must have a road furnishing air and ventilation. The citizens had appealed from time to time for relief. The Committee had the remedy in their hands, and if they did not soon grant that protection to which the public were entitled, the people might take the law in their own hands. After some further discussion of no importance, the Committee adjourned.

An Oil-Still Blown to Pieces in Brooklyn—Narrow Escape of Two Men.

Yesterday morning, at 8:50 o'clock, an oil-still on the premises of the Wallabout Oil-works, owned by S. JENNY & SON, located at the foot of Kent-avenue, on Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, exploded with terrific force, and creating an indescribable panic in the surrounding district. The enormous top of one of the stills, composed of iron, and weighing nearly 1,000 pounds, was blown into three pieces by the force of the explosion and hurled in different directions. One piece, weighing nearly 500 pounds, was driven into the air to a considerable height, and in its fall passed through the roof of a one-story building, used as the office of the works. Mr. HENRY JENNY, the son of the proprietor, was standing at a desk in the room when the enormous missile came crashing through the roof, but escaped without injury. The engineer of the works was engaged in examining the pipes by the side of the still when the explosion took place, but also escaped unharmed. The other two pieces were driven into an adjacent coal yard belonging to G. E. HOTT. One of them demolished the roof of a stable, but the other piece inflicted no damage. The fire which resulted from the explosion was confined to the particular still where the explosion took place, and by the exertions of the firemen was prevented from extending further. The proprietor of the works, Mr. SAMUEL JENNY, refused to give any explanation or state his opinion in reference to the cause of the explosion. From testimony taken before the Fire Marshal, it seems that there were no safety-valves upon any of the stills in the works. In the opinion of the witnesses an explosion like this could be prevented by their use. It is thought that the outlet of the still must have been stopped, or else the room was closed, and the vapors thus allowed to accumulate in the still.

The Claims for Advertising.

A meeting of representatives of a number of journals having claims against the City for advertising was held yesterday afternoon at the Park Hotel. The following papers were represented: *Globe, Pomeroy's Democrat, Express, Stockholder, Eco d'Italia, Era, New-Yorker Demokrat, Irish Tribune, New-York Courier, Railway News, American Celt, New-York Citizen, Irish Republic, Evening Post*, and others too modest to allow their names to be made public. Mr. H. BURSCH, of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, presided, and H. PAGE, of the *Era*, acted as Secretary. Mr. PAGE stated the result of the interview which the Committee had with the Controller, who informed them that no money could be paid without legislative authority. After considerable discussion, Mr. BRYANT, of the *Evening Post*, recommended that they apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay their claims. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

4 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅝; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88.

PARIS, Feb. 23—4 P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—10:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 97,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export and 20,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 566,000 bales, of which 298,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 109,000 bales, including [illegible] American. [illegible] BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been [illegible] quarters, including [illegible] American.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 23, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The exports of the principal articles of Produce [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—300 bags Clover-seed, [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] logs Mahogany, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

[illegible]

By the ship *Astronomer*, for Liverpool—17,164 bushels Corn, [illegible]

[illegible]

By the bark *Sirio*, for Cork—26,073 bushels Wheat.

[illegible]

By the brig *Triumph*, for Hamburg—180 bags Walnut, 7,000 Staves.

By the schooner *Marguerite*, for St. Pierre—[illegible]

[illegible]

By the ship *Enterprise*, for Havana—711 tons Stones, 6,000 Shooks, [illegible]

By the steamer *South America*, for St. Thomas—[illegible]

[illegible]

By the brig *C. P. Story*, for Cienfuegos—20 tons ballast.

And from Philadelphia, ship *Nestor*, for Cork and orders—34,131 40-55 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Were rather more steady. We quote $8 25@$8 75 for Pots.

BAGGING, &c.—Domestic Cloth has been in very fair demand at firm prices; sales, 800 rolls for forward delivery at 16c., and 500 do. spot, at 16c.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been dull, and prices remain quite nominal, the tariff question deciding all parties to wait. In East and West India Coffee the business has been on an exceedingly small scale. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee nominally thus: Ordinary, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]. [illegible]

COTTON—The demand for Cotton on the spot, continued dull and prices declined ⅛c., closing, however, with a trifle more steadiness. Sales have been made since our last of 1,364 bales, including 617 bales to exporters, 197 bales to spinners and 50 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the business has been good, but at a concession of ⅛c. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20¼	20½	20½
Good Ordinary	21¼	21½	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	22½	22¾	23	23
Middling	23¼	23½	23¾	23¾
Good Middling	23¾	24	24¼	24¼

EGGS—Are scarce and firm at 25c.@26c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUITS—Foreign Dried generally have been quiet; sales of Layer Raisins at $2 [illegible]; 4,000 boxes loose Muscatel, part at $2 80 for second quality; 300 bbls. Currants, 7¼c. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat was quiet and dull; Spring Wheat was not sought after, and lower to sell. [illegible]

HAY AND STRAW—No changes in prices. Shipping Hay, $1 [illegible]

HEMP AND JUTE—The market has been very quiet, with prices somewhat nominal. Manila Hemp, 12c., gold. Jute Butts held at 3¼c., gold, with 2½c. offered.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted a little firmer, with a moderate inquiry; [illegible]

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, with prices hardly so firm; [illegible]

OILS—Linseed has been quiet at 87c., casks. Crude Whale and Sperm dull at [illegible] for Sperm.

PETROLEUM—The market remains very dull, with prices nominal. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork was a shade stronger, with a fair demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—The demand has been good, and with moderate supplies, prices are firm. [illegible]

SUGAR—In Raw the business has been light, and prices were in the buyer's favor. [illegible]

TALLOW—The market has been quiet, but we do not learn of any important change in values. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been quiet; [illegible]

WHISKY—Was unsettled; sales, 150 bbls. at 91c. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The business today has been very light, and prices are more in favor of shippers. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 23, 1872.

[illegible]

SALES.

C. KRAY sold for self 21 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, [illegible]

[illegible]

SHEEP.

Fresh arrivals this day at Weehawken Yards: 1 car of Sheep; 1 car of Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,194 head of horned Cattle, 1,578 Hogs, 2,000 Sheep.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—FLOUR active at an advance of 15c. for choice Winter. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—FLOUR advanced; [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—TOBACCO active. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—FLOUR in good demand; [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—WHEAT firm and steady; [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—FLOUR, [illegible]

[illegible]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—WHEAT firm; [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—[illegible]

[illegible]

EXPORTS.—[illegible]

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¾c.; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, [illegible]

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—FLOUR firm and scarce at $7@$8. CORN firm and scarce at 58c.@60c. BULK MEATS steady at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides. LARD firm and scarce at 9¼c.@10¼c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

A limited edition, beautifully printed upon laid paper, manufactured expressly for this work.

TESTA ROMANORUM; OR, ENTERTAINING MORAL STORIES.

Invented by the monks as a fire-side recreation, and commonly applied in their discourses from the pulpit, whence the most celebrated of our poets and others, from the earliest times, have extracted their plots. Translated from the Latin with preliminary observations and copious notes, by Rev. CHARLES SWAN.

New edition, with an introduction, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M. A., F. S. A.

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2 vols. 8vo, large and thick paper .... $[illegible]

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Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established [illegible]. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nicolas, Allemagne of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 37TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MR. HOYT'S AND MRS. FRITSIER'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y. Another term commences Feb. 12.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 12. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.—Winter session commenced [illegible].

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evenings. Address A. B. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $[illegible] a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

LADY WANTED—TO TEACH GERMAN, French and music; salary $400 and board. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, with City recommendations, to take charge of two children. Apply between 9 and 1, at No. 130 East 24th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Broome-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to us, [illegible] at our office [illegible] New-York, on or before [illegible] March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by a line [illegible] [illegible] to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; [illegible] to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

WALTER ROCHE, GRATZ NATHAN, WILLIAM STUART, Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21, East River:

4,420 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
118 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo Steamer [illegible] from Naples.
Immediately after, within their store:
270 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
455 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
[illegible] boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 23 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS. DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. [illegible] NICHOLSON, Sec'y. BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't. OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 5 NORTH 7TH-ST. CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPE, 1½ to 48 inches diameter. STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES. FIRE HYDRANTS. GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE. Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for Gas Works.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, IN GOING from No. 223 East 10th-st. to 7th-st., near 2d-av., a string of CORAL BEADS. The finder will receive a reward upon returning same to 223 East 10th-st.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 67 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—L'AFRICAINE—Matinee at 2 o'clock—MARTHA. Sunday evening GRAND CONCERT.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinee at 1.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinee at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinee at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.—CONCERT by the Hutchinson family.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinee at 1½ o'clock—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. [illegible].

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, as on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Governor HAWLEY, of Connecticut, will lecture to-night in the Cooper Union, on "The Rights and Duties of Citizens." The subject is a highly seasonable one, the lecturer is one of the very ablest of Republican statesmen and speakers, and admission to the lecture is free to all. Governor HAWLEY ought to command a crowded audience.

Another order of arrest has been issued against WALTER ROCHE, Vice-President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. It will be observed that the charges preferred against ROCHE necessarily criminate his superior officer, HANK SMITH, without whose complicity the alleged illegal inroads upon the funds of the bank could not have been made. HANK SMITH is reported to have made an "arrangement" with the counsel for the depositors to save himself from arrest. Though such a step somewhat closely resembles compounding of felony, we may, for the moment, admit the Bowling-green depositors to be the best judges of their own affairs. What the public are chiefly concerned about is the continuance of the outrage upon law and public decency involved in this man SMITH retaining his position as Police Commissioner. We understand that one or two responsible citizens have called lately at the Controller's office to prove that some of the names on TWEED's pay-rolls are those of professional thieves. These public employes were promptly struck off from the rolls. Cannot something similar be done to rid the community of HANK SMITH?

Taxes to the amount of two hundred millions have been revoked by the present Republican Administration, and it is pledged to repeal fifty millions more. SCHURZ and his confederates can see nothing in this to elicit confidence, but actions speak more loudly than words, and it will be hard work to persuade the people that a half dozen disaffected Republican office-seekers, united with the Democratic Party, are likely to serve the country any better.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the most earnest opponents of the renomination of Gen. GRANT, "confesses that it does not hope much from the Democratic Party *per se*." Does it hope any more from the Democratic Party brought into power by an alliance with disappointed Republicans? This is what the Cincinnati Convention contemplates. Ambitious politicians may think the Republican deserters control the main body of the new party, but the people are not blind enough to believe it.

Our dispatches from Washington plainly indicate in the first place that our Government has not despaired of an amicable settlement of our differences with Great Britain, through the instrumentality of arbitration; and, in the second place, that a definite attempt is to be made to secure a favorable termination of the dispute. These facts will be welcome to the country. We have already pointed out that this is eminently a case for careful treatment, and this our Government will give it. That success may attend its efforts is the more to be hoped from the confidence expressed by Mr. ADAMS, just returned from England, that [illegible] the present difference [illegible] able.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, through Mr. TRUMBULL, yesterday reported adversely the bill appropriating one million dollars to carry out the rules of the Civil Service Commission. No reason for this action was assigned, and none requested. In the absence of any, we are utterly at a loss to understand it. But we have no doubt that after Mr. TRUMBULL has reported against an appropriation to pay the salaries of examiners not now in the employ of the Government, his friends in the grumbling papers will take the earliest opportunity to condemn the Administration for making examinations only through its officials.

The "War-Horse" of the Senate.

No Legislative Assembly in this country has ever brought the art of wasting time to greater perfection than the national Senate, during this session, under the guidance of the "Anti-Grant Republicans." Month after month is passing away, and the business of the people is wholly neglected. In fact, it is becoming more and more evident that a small knot of Senators have made up their minds that no business whatever shall be done, except the particular business on which they have set their hearts—that, namely, of "breaking down" Gen. GRANT. Their plan is very simple. One or other of them gets up and announces that a frightful nest of corruption has been discovered. It must be "investigated." If anybody ventures to suggest that the Tariff revision or the Appropriation bills, or foreign affairs, require attention, he is instantly denounced by that ardent patriot, CARL SCHURZ, as a rascal who is anxious to shield other offenders. The "anti-Grant" papers burst forth in a similar strain. If you point out that the proposed investigation is only a sham, and that SCHURZ is himself a corrupt demagogue—which is unquestionably the truth—you are at once accused of having stolen money, even if it cannot be proved that you stowed it away in bed. There is, perhaps, more lying going on just now than at any period of recorded history, and when we find papers like the *Nation* deliberately lying harder than the *Sun*, we need not be much surprised that a perfectly unscrupulous adventurer, who has had the luck to gain admission to the United States Senate, should plunge wildly into the same congenial occupation.

Take the case of this discussion in the Senate on the sale of arms to French agents. What is it all about? Has Germany complained of any breach of neutrality on the part of our Government? Not at all. BISMARCK is pretty quick to look after the interests of his native country, and he has not yet made any complaint of the action of our Government. But CARL SCHURZ says that the Government sold arms to France during the war—and he is so solicitous for the honor and welfare of his native land that he has lashed himself into a state of fury over the transaction. There is nothing extraordinary in that, for he is always in a fury; but he has done a cleverer thing—he has contrived to use Senator SUMNER to rake his chestnuts out of the fire. "The sale of these arms was a breach of the law," he shrieked out on Tuesday. Two Senators had thrown out "a most foul and insulting imputation against a great Government"—the said Government being, of course, that of Germany. "Sir, if there is an insult offered to the German Government," &c., &c. Anybody would suppose that the interests of the German Government had been intrusted to the keeping of CARL SCHURZ. He seizes the moment of a delicate and difficult negotiation with England to accuse the United States Government of an offense against Germany, far more inexcusable than England ever committed against us—not forgetting that Germany is to be an umpire between us and England. "Yes," says SCHURZ, "you claim damages from England, and ask Germany to assist in assessing the amount; but what damages ought you to be made to pay for bad faith toward Germany during her struggle with France? You are ten times more guilty than England. You have ill-used my native land, and I will expose you before the world." If this course is not worthy of a patriot, it, at least comes very appropriately from an office-jobber and a political charlatan.

Is it not possible to pay too dearly even for CARL SCHURZ? He evidently thinks not. He is gifted by nature with a keen perception of his "great genius," and the newspapers which are busily "breaking down" Gen. GRANT find it worth while just now to fool him to the top of his bent. Whenever he opens his mouth they raise an ecstatic chorus. Was there ever such an orator as this? they cry out. WEBSTER was nothing to him. CLAY does not deserve to be mentioned in the same breath. This of a man who spouts like a second-rate stump-speaker, and adorns his sentences with such ejaculations as "upon my soul," "infernally stupid," and a variety of similar phrases which he takes to be the choicest examples of modern eloquence—just as a Frenchman thinks he has acquired the whole English language when he has learnt to say "goddam" and "bouledog." Let anybody read SCHURZ's "great speech" of Tuesday last, as doctored up in the *Globe* of Thursday, and then decide whether a schoolboy who spouted such rant would not deserve a flogging. "Ah, Sir, witness this magnificent spectacle! Indeed, a most glorious spectacle! Glorious! Oh, how proudly the standard of our national morality and honor was borne aloft, &c. How grand, how proud!" These and many other "Oh's" and "Ah's" stud the "great speech" of this modern Demosthenes. "On the paths of duty that I have walked I have seen men much more dangerous than he; and before a thousand of them my heart would not quail!" That is the sort of stuff which passes muster for "eloquence" nowadays. A man gets up in the United States Senate, and mouths away by the hour about his "heart" and "courage," and says "upon my soul" when he means to be emphatic, and instead of [illegible] which would have astonished even WEBSTER.

But object to the principles of this "war-horse," and you are at once accused of complicity with corruption—if it is a newspaper which remonstrates, it is told that it is an "Administration organ," and therefore necessarily in league with thieves. As the valiant SCHURZ would say, "our hearts would not quail before a thousand such taunts." It is better to support the Administration than to seek to dishonor the country at home and abroad. SCHURZ presumes to speak for the people of the United States. He has not yet begun to understand the feeling of the people. They are a practical, common-sense, business-like people, and consequently have little sympathy with feather-headed revolutionists and mercenary demagogues. They want to see the business of the nation attended to. They begin to think that CARL SCHURZ, with his heart that never quails, has had a pretty good innings, and that it is about time they had a chance of being heard. They begin to understand that SCHURZ, who tried for years to get his relatives and friends into office, and only turned "patriot" when he failed, is too costly a luxury for this busy age. The inordinate conceit of SCHURZ may prevent him seeing this—but he will have to open his eyes to the unwelcome truth one of these fine mornings. Every dog has his day—and this one's day is nearly gone.

City Advertising.

The Committee of Seventy's Charter, as amended in the Assembly, leaves the manner of advertising matters pertaining to the public business of the City a good deal more loosely defined than it ought to be. When it is remembered that from the beginning of 1869 to the end of 1871, three millions of the people's money were spent on advertising, it will be seen that the question has a vital importance for every tax-payer. Twenty millions of dollars forms a very liberal estimate of the sum required for the annual working expenses of the City and County of New-York. Did the charter leave any possibility of spending five per cent. of this amount on City advertising, it would obviously not be the perfect instrument of Reform which its friends expect it to be. Of the three millions paid or remaining due for the advertisements of the last three years, over two millions and a half were absolutely wasted. In fact, seeing that it was used in maintaining newspapers which did what little they could to bolster up the system of corruption which fed them, and to incite the lowest classes of the community to riot and pillage, the money was a good deal worse employed than if it had been merely thrown away. That thieving contrivance known as the *Transcript* Association, received over half a million of the people's money for advertising during the last three years, and suitors in the Courts were mulcted by means of the law which prescribed the publication of legal notices through the same medium. An obscure morning paper, never seen by respectable people, and more than half despised by the rowdies and criminals whose organ it aspires to be, received during the period referred to, over a quarter of a million dollars for City and County advertising, or just as much as six other morning papers published in English and one in German. Two Irish weekly papers of very limited circulation, known as the *Metropolitan Record* and the *Irish American*, received between them the sum of $128,691, and have outstanding against the City claims amounting to $36,683, making a total of $165,374 for the three years.

Payments like these, not to speak of others to a host of equally obscure publications, most of which are not known even by name to more than one man in a thousand of our population, involve downright robbery of the public Treasury. The framers of the charter endeavored to cut this evil up by the roots by providing that the *City Record*, or daily journal of public business, should contain not only the abstract required by law of the proceedings of the Common Council, but also "every advertisement of any Department." Even this was, perhaps, hardly definite enough, but by authorizing in its 101st section the obtaining of prices for the printing of advertisements in the *City Record* only, the charter all but shut out the possibility of wasting money on the lavish publication of superfluous matter relating to City business. Whatever restriction there was in the original draft of the charter has been in great part removed by the amendments inserted in the Assembly. All advertisements are expressly excluded from the *City Record*, whose name has been changed to *Journal of the City Government*, and though the abstract therein to be printed of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen is still held to be a sufficient compliance with the law requiring such publication, there is no restriction either implied or expressed upon the advertising to be done by the various Departments. Specific instructions are given for the publication of the contracts to be entered into for printing and stationery in the three daily morning newspapers. The further portion of the clause which specifies the manner of bids for public printing, no longer contains the phrase "advertisements in the *City Record*, per line," but simply "advertisements per line," thus, apparently, leaving a discretion almost as unlimited as ever in this department of expenditure.

This is obviously one of those points on which the least possible discretion ought to be allowed to any City Government. The people are worse than cheated when any body of men having the power to spend public money have also the chance of subsidizing and silencing any portion of the Press by which their acts ought to be freely criticised. How liable even papers of some standing are to fall into such a trap has been exemplified by the course of the *Tribune* in regard to Mayor HALL, ever since its selection by him as a Corporation paper. How little help the people can expect from the Press at large in making war upon this mode of squandering public money, will be [illegible] the tenacity with which the *Tribune*, the *World*, and several minor papers, continue to print columns of Corporation advertising for which there is no legal authority and no legal appropriation. This is a subject upon which our German fellow-citizens are strongly aroused. Wherever a Reform association exists, similar protests to that lately made by the German Reformers ought to be lodged against the complicity of City officials in this barefaced swindle. The necessary advertising of this City ought never to assume such proportions as to have the slightest influence on the course of any paper into which it is worth while to insert it. The charter stands urgently in need of a further amendment, in which a distinct line ought to be drawn between this and the mass of superfluous and tedious rubbish which has lately been so liberally used as a means of corrupting and muzzling the Press.

"Codlin's Your Friend—Not Short."

Mr. TRUMBULL entered the debate on the arms question in the Senate, yesterday, at the eleventh hour. Like his friends who had preceded him, he subordinated the question before the Senate to the consideration of his own political and personal importance. We trust the American people will appreciate the necessity of his doing so. They ought to understand that it is of very little consequence whether the Appropriation bills are carefully discussed, whether the burden of taxation is judiciously distributed and promptly lightened, or whether the business of the Government is attended to so long as Mr. TRUMBULL's political status is vindicated. If the nation cannot wait patiently for Senators to air their own ideas of their own claims to admiration and promotion, we should like to know why. That has been the course of affairs during the session so far, and Messrs. TRUMBULL and SCHURZ seem bound to keep it up for three months longer. If the people don't see the propriety of it, what are they going to do about it?

Mr. TRUMBULL chose to arraign the course of what he calls the Administration Senators, as one which subordinated the interests of the country to party, but he had nothing to say of the course of himself and colleagues in subordinating the interests of both country and party to their personal resentments and political ends. The country would be quite willing to spare such extraordinary devotion as these gentlemen have shown to it. The Senators who assume to monopolize the virtue of the Senate, and who would like the people to believe that they alone are the guardians of the national interests and the national honor, make a claim which the people will not appreciate, and especially the great majority of the people which elected Gen. GRANT. It is not the most obvious title to confidence on the part of Messrs. SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, *et al.*, to have spent three months in declaiming against the purity of the Administration, and to have exhausted every resource of insinuation to blacken the character of a Chief Magistrate against whom they have not dared to bring a single definite accusation. Nor is the present occasion an opportune one for magnifying their exclusive services to the country, while they are engaged in an underhand attempt to compromise the reputation of the Government for good faith in the eyes of other nations. That the representatives of Great Britain should be able to quote these Senators as charging the American Government, not only with worse violation of international law than allowing the escape of the rebel cruisers, but with committing those violations for the corrupt gain of the officials engaged in them, is not a fact greatly to the Senators' credit. Mr. TRUMBULL has doubtless heard of color blindness. The phenomenon of United States Senators proclaiming themselves to be the peculiar and sole custodians of the country's interests on the heels of such a proceeding as this, is an instance of blindness to usually obvious distinctions scarcely less remarkable. Unlike color blindness, however, this obliviousness to the condition of the popular mind is not incurable. A brief course of Spring elections, a few doses of Republican Conventions, a judicious amount of exercise out of the confined air of the national capital, will work wonders, especially in a constitution naturally so sensitive to popular treatment as that of Mr. TRUMBULL.

Processions to Nowhere.

It is hard to understand why men continue to do certain things, keep up certain customs, and attach importance to certain acts wholly without significance. Men do all this when there is no object in the doing of it discoverable by any reasonable creature. Indeed, this habit extends beyond business and ceremony, and invades the bounds of pleasure, particularly of social pleasure. For instance, all intelligent men and women agree that nearly all the forms of so-called social enjoyment at the present time are the reverse of pleasureable; a weariness to the flesh and to the spirit; so that one of them has cynically said that life would be endurable but for its pleasures. And yet we all go on in the same tiresome way, stepping, like a blind horse in a mill, in the tracks that are before us. And so we go on, converting what should be a careless pleasure, and an almost thoughtless relaxation, into a formal, irksome duty, to be performed like a penance in expiation of the real pleasures of life.

To some such tendency of the average human mind we must attribute the desire to get up public processions on every possible occasion. Processions were once impressive and significant public acts. When a conqueror entered Rome with spoils and captives in triumphal procession; when the priests went solemnly from the temple to the capitol to declare the auspices; and on like occasions of old, there was a real purpose in the act. The act itself was one that must be performed, and a great occasion made it fit that it should be performed in a public manner. And even nowadays, in countries where governments and religion are surrounded with pomp and circumstance, processions may be impressive and in keeping. On certain occasions a Sovereign having to go from his palace to some important place for an important purpose, it is quite proper that the progress should be in state, and with all the formality and magnificence required to make it impressive. The Pope on certain festivals of the church is carried in procession, and there is at least a fitness in the ceremony and something which gratifies the religious feeling of the faithful. In these and all like processions, however, it is to be observed that there is not only a procession, but a proceeding. The persons who form the procession do actually go somewhere, and for a purpose. They would be obliged to go in any case; and it is only the manner of their going that is affected by the arrangement of a formal procession. The victorious General must enter Rome; the priests must go to the capitol; the sovereign to Parliament or the chambers; the Pope to St. Peter's. But when there is no occasion for any one to go anywhere why, in the name of common sense, should there be a procession? A procession which does not proceed, which "starts no whence and goes no whither," is surely one of the most unreasonable applications of human motive power that could be devised. It sets the inexorable "Why?" entirely at defiance. That a number of men should gather themselves together at a point of no particular importance, and walk after each other to another point of no more particular importance, having no purpose but to walk, and accomplishing no object but to incumber the streets and put their fellow-citizens to much inconvenience, is surely nothing but an exhibition of laborious folly.

Such an exhibition, however, our streets saw on Thursday. It is, perhaps, not inappropriate that on WASHINGTON's birthday there should be a military parade; and in any case military parades are entirely exempt from the criticisms which apply to civic processions. For with military bodies the parade itself is an object; and it would be gone through whether there were spectators or not. But how is any memory honored, or how is any living person pleased, by the exhibition of a mile or two of men, in citizens' clothes, over which they have tied aprons and sashes, carrying here and there an American flag, and walking four abreast to not very good music? Did any one of the thousands who did this thing on Thursday enjoy it? A less gay and satisfied assemblage than they were, as they streamed, or rather straggled, on through the piercing wind and dust, it has never been our fortune to see. As to the show made, it was lamentable, although quite as good as is usual on such occasions. But, surely, nothing is more uncomely than one of these civic processions, of which we have so many, which always produce more or less inconvenience and annoyance to the community in general, and which do no good, and do not even make an impressive show. The truth is that we have neither the means nor the taste to get up processions and public spectacles. To do so is not a gift of our race. It does not suit our habits of thought and of life; and besides, we lack the means and appliances, the trained men, the trained organizers, the trappings and the splendor necessary to make a fine public display. Our militia regiments certainly do appear to advantage; but the other elements of our public processions are anything but lovely. True, people will gather to see them; but so will people gather to see a dog-fight. We rarely, too, have a proper occasion for a procession. One that did occur lately was the visit of ALEXIS. As it was determined to give him a reception, and as he was obliged to land and go to his hotel, it was quite fitting that his progress through the City should be in formal procession, as splendid and impressive as our means enabled us to make it. But such occasions are rare; and it is well for us that they are so. For a day like that costs a great deal of money, uses up, for little good, a great deal of time, and deranges seriously, for many hours, the affairs of a great city. There is no such excuse, however, for the general civic procession which does not proceed; which no one seems to enjoy; which is neither beautiful nor useful; which seems to be undertaken in unreasoning compliance with custom; and which always puts the general public to inconvenience and to some loss.

The Opera and the Theatre.

The demand of New-York for Italian opera grows more and more decided, and more and more critical. That which is true of the English spoken drama is equally so of the Italian lyric drama. In the case of the former, the interest of the public is reflected in unmistakable ways. The pains and expense with which plays are set upon the stage, the long "runs" which, if successful, and most of them are so, those plays enjoy, the increased and more elaborate attention paid to the theatre by the Press, are among the pronounced indications of this, and are not to be misunderstood. It is true, we have no national comedies as yet. We still lack those brilliant reflexes of contemporary manners, those fine and profitable satires on living follies, of which such writers as ROBERTSON and SARDOU, in their respective countries, furnish to the old world. But there are signs that such plays are coming, and, considering the rate at which everything comes in this swift-growing community of ours, their arrival is probably not far off.

The English opera, with that noble singer Mr. SANTLEY as its chief attraction, has had a fine, but all too brief, season at the Academy; the German opera with a baritone of capital merit, Mr. MULLER, and not much else, is doing fairly at the Grand-Opera House, and the Italian Troupe, with Mlle. NILSSON, comes back to us on the 4th of March. There is no need to say that our people like the opera. Doubtless the Italian opera is preferred, and as it ought to be, since on the whole it is the best. But there is room enough in the heart of the New-York musical public to take in all three, as the experience of this season has clearly shown. Let the singing be good, and the houses will be crammed. When WACHTEL sang at the Stadt, or SANTLEY at the Academy, it made little difference whether the language was German, English, or Italian. Mlle. NILSSON, too, has drawn overwhelming houses even in old operas. We are to have a repetition of these, it seems, on her return. It is a delight to hear the lady on any terms, but this perpetual revamping of stale material is a pity notwithstanding.

The public were led to expect THOMAS' "Hamlet," but are now told it is not to be sung. Mr. STRAKOSCH makes no bones about withholding the reason. He says it would cost too much, and he cannot afford it. Mr. STRAKOSCH is a shrewd and able manager, and deserves respectful treatment in return for the respect with which he has treated the public. In this matter, however, he makes a mistake. The plea is exactly what theatrical managers used to offer for doing plays ill, or not doing them at all. A new drama was often made a regular botch of, vilely dressed, coarsely mounted, and poorly acted. What was the consequence? The piece ran three or four nights, and was shelved. This was before the Wallack and Booth days. Managers are now found willing and able to spend thousands upon a play, and boldly trust the public to pay the money back again.

Now we contend that exactly the same principle is applicable to Italian opera, and that the time has come to apply it. Everything else has been tried but this; and the career of operatic managers here, despite occasional snatches of prosperity, has been one long catalogue of weary failure. But when a manager shall come forward with nerve enough and money enough to do for Italian opera in New-York what has been done for the English drama, we venture to say his success will be a grand one. It may be objected that for an opera, expensively mounted and thoroughly well sung throughout, to pay it must have a long "run." Precisely; and why not? Did not "William Tell," and did not the "Huguenots" run for seasons in Paris? and does not New-York love opera as well as ever Paris loved it? As regards population, the existing numbers in New-York and Brooklyn exceed those of Paris at the times named; and as regards the disposition to spend money on a luxurious amusement, we would back the American against the European city any day, provided the amusement really is excellent of its kind, instead of that "second-chop" order of things to which New-York has so long grumblingly submitted. When Italian operas are put on our lyric stage as well as, to quote current instances, "Julius Cæsar" has been put on the stage at Booth's, or the "Veteran" at Wallack's, there will not be wanting continuous streams of people eager to pay their money to see and listen to them.

We are glad to know that after the Nilsson season, an additional set of Italian operas will be sung under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA. The combination of WACHTEL, SANTLEY, PAREPA and ADELAIDE PHILLIPS is very strong, and the promise of the first two artists singing together in "William Tell," and the first and third in the "Huguenots" is sufficiently good. Miss PHILLIPS will be received with warmth on boards to which she has been too long a stranger, and, since native talent is actually to be allowed a chance in her case, we trust one of the Spring seasons may be able to boast the name of Miss KELLOGG. It is not agreeable to observe that two ladies who rank respectively among the first half dozen sopranos and contraltos in the world should be unheard in the chief American City during a whole operatic season, and after both have received—whatever it may be worth—the undoubted stamp of European fame.

Prussian Progress.

Prussia has been a country of progression and retrogression. Seldom was a land in more lamentable plight than she when the great Elector, FREDERICK WILLIAM, ascended the throne in 1640. He left it largely increased in territory, and almost a first-class power in point of standing. Between his death, in 1688, and 1740, little was done. In the latter year, Mr. CARLYLE's hero succeeded his father, and then came grand times for Prussia. But his successors, until the present Emperor ascended the throne, let their country slowly slip back to a thoroughly second-rate position. The late King—BUNSEN's and HUMBOLDT's friend—was emphatically the wrong man in the wrong place. Like CHARLES I. and LOUIS XVI., he was an accomplished gentleman, but utterly unsuited to retrieving those fortunes which the Corsican adventurer had so terribly damaged. Toward the close of his life his faculties gave way. At a grand dinner the unfortunate monarch dipped his face in a plate of vermicelli soup, and drew it out with the fragments of the Italian paste clinging to his skin.

Men felt that matters had come to that pass when a change must be made, and the King's brother, the present Emperor, was appointed Regent. This was in 1857, and four years later poor FREDERICK WILLIAM died. Up to that time little had been heard of that shining light, destined so brilliantly to illumine his country—KARL OTTO BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN. In 1847—he was then thirty-three—BISMARCK had made some noise in a Provincial Diet, taking that high aristocratic tone which he has steadily pursued. Subsequently, having entered the Diplomatic service, he had been sent to Frankfort and Vienna. But his time, like CAVOUR's, was not destined to come in early life. It is significant of his not being then "any one in particular" that he is scarcely alluded to in BUNSEN's Memoirs, and, indeed, his first high-class mission—Ambassador to St. Petersburg—was not undertaken until 1859, when he was nearly ten years older than Lord BYRON when he died, and within two of the age when WILLIAM PITT ended his career.

It will be observed that Prince BISMARCK's rise commenced with the present King's accession to power, and from that time it has gone steadily forward. The former great Kings of Prussia did all the work, or at least gained all the renown—which has come down to posterity—themselves; but the present Monarch seems quite content that his Minister should have the lion's share. Never, we believe, was Minister more powerful than BISMARCK today. Not RICHELIEU, MAZARIN or WOLSEY, had in reality greater authority. His sovereign and his countrymen are as one in regard to him. It is a curious state of things—a people ardently loving liberty, content, notwithstanding, with what is practically an autocracy. The rule of a benevolent despot has often been held to be the best form of government; the difficulty is first to find such an article. Prussia has found it in OTTO VON BISMARCK. "We are content to submit, he knows best, he is such a wonderful man! He has actually realized all the fond dreams of our fathers for Germany. We can't be too submissive to such a chief." These are the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Prussia today.

So the country goes bravely forward, making a progress the like of which she has never known. Berlin, with its 800,000 inhabitants, is growing as rapidly as Chicago ten years ago, and there are now no fewer than ten Prussian cities with a population of a hundred thousand. "Wages," writes a correspondent, "are rising without strikes, and it is easy to see that the country is passing through a transition period, from which it may emerge a new nation." Will all this last? Has it all been made by one or two men, and will it begin to fade away when their breath is withdrawn? Bismarcks, Von Roons and Moltkes can't live forever. If martial ardor can maintain the nation, there seems likely to be no dearth of it. The furor for the army sees no abatement. The youth of Prussia is disposed to hold cheap the attractions of the pulpit and the forum, and to throng the military schools. The navy, too, seems coming in for its share of popularity, and notwithstanding the statements as to Prussia aiming at being only a second-class naval Power, a new naval academy has recently been founded, and no slight attention seems to be given to this branch of warfare.

To one section of mankind Prussian progress is and must be exceptionally odious—the Ultramontane Romanists. Prince BISMARCK does not mince matters on this head. He has abolished the Catholic Department of the Ministry of Public Worship, stating that four years ago he recommended this course to the King. "The Catholic Press," he says, "acted with one accord, and might be termed a friend of France and of a confederation of the Rhine. This unity reached to Geneva and far beyond." Perhaps these sentiments help to explain M. THIERS' extreme politeness to the Pope, and his sending an Ambassador to the Vatican, but none to the Quirinal.

MINOR TOPICS.

A striking instance of the injustice done to public sentiment in this country by the correspondents of London newspapers, is furnished by the comments of the representative of the *Daily News* here, on the tone of our Press, *apropos* of the murder of FISK. After observations to the effect that, if the newspapers really reflected the sentiments of the American people toward the murdered man, one might justly infer that the career of this unscrupulous adventurer was merely an illustration of the average American character for business, morality and social decency,—the writer alludes to the tone of the *Herald*, which, it is true, thought proper, with its usual high principle and charity, to administer extreme unction in the words, "the best of us will die a blessed death indeed, if such memories," (of generosity done with other people's money,) "attend our closing hours." He then adds: "The *World* and the TIMES are more frank, but there are tears in their eyes, while their voices are raised in mild denunciation." The truth is that both these journals used condemnatory language, as strong and decided as was compatible with decency, toward a wretched man, who, in the heyday of a career of crime, had, by a violent death, been suddenly called to his last account.

Those who are arranging their continental excursions for the ensuing Summer, may like to learn that the Spanish and Portuguese railway companies are providing for a series of circular tours, for which a single ticket will become available. This sort of plan has been common enough in other countries for about a third of a century, but inasmuch as the people of the Iberian peninsular do not generally commence anything new until they have sagaciously watched its progress for a full century elsewhere, it must be accepted as a remarkable indication of progress on their part. No one who sets off on a Spanish tour by railway need be in the least anxiety lest he should be hurried along and miss the picturesque features. The progress of Spanish trains is made at a rate calculated to allow full appreciation of the beauties of scenery. Ample time, too, is allowed for stoppage at the various stations, but inasmuch as nothing is to be got to eat, travelers would do well to lay in at least a three days' stock of provisions, for as Mr. TROLLOPE wisely shows, when he describes his hero galloping up a leading street of Jerusalem shrieking to his dragoman, "Where is this d—d hotel"—hunger having deadened his asceticism—"the finer emotions should always be cultivated with a stomach moderately full."

A very competent authority, present in the Prussian dominions during the war, estimates the number of men called to arms on the German side during that period at a million. Had the war continued, the distress occasioned by the withdrawal of this enormous force from bread-winning would have been terrible. It was already beginning to make itself seriously felt. What reconciles the people so much to their military system is the feeling that a like obligation is imposed on all classes and conditions. After two or three victories had been gained, they cheered themselves with the reflection that the defeat of French arms would give them a long period of peace and prosperity. For years antecedent to the war, the opinion had widely prevailed in Germany that France must receive a check to abate her aggressive tendencies, and this had an injurious effect upon enterprise and investment. It is probably the entire removal of this frame of mind which is giving an extraordinary impetus to the commercial progress of North Germany today.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—XXVI.

The Iron Works of Troy.

TROY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1872.

Troy is very justly proud of the high position she holds among manufacturing cities. Though not so big as her older sister—Albany—she makes much more iron; and, for all I can gather, I am inclined to think that in proportion to her population, she makes more iron than any other city in the country. Another important fact, Troy iron is of the very highest grade. Quality and superior manufacture have ever been the sheet-anchor of the Troy iron men. I have been told on reliable authority, that the product of at least one of her great rolling-mills fetches a cent per pound above the average price of the best iron. This excellence arises from a cause which a little incident will, perhaps, explain. In conversation today with Mr. JAMES BURDEN, of the great Burden Iron-works, I inquired of him: "How is it that you have given up making railroad spikes?" (Mr. BURDEN's father was the first to make the headings of railroad spikes and ship spikes by machinery.) He replied, "It is a principle of our firm to give up the manufacture of a specialty as soon as other firms have equalled us in excellence in that specialty. We find no difficulty in selling any kind of iron we choose to make, but our great specialty is to be the leading manufacturers in whatever branch of the iron business we may take up." It was from this cause that Troy was enabled to throw herself into the market with such effect during the war and compete so successfully for supplying some of the requirements of the Government. Her manufacturers produced vast quantities of projectiles for guns of every calibre, from the little six-pounder spherical case-shot to the huge fifteen-inch shell. They also furnished any number of iron sheathing plates for the monitors and gunboats; while Mr. BURDEN was running his works to their utmost capacity to supply the cavalry with the celebrated "Burden horse-shoe."

The manufacture of merchant iron at Troy dates back as far as 1819. In that year JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, an enterprising iron merchant of Albany, erected a small foundry and rolling-mill on the Hudson River, at its junction with the Wynantskill Creek. The foundry was then surrounded by woods; to-day it is the centre of the Sixth Ward of the city. Mr. BRINCKERHOFF's business consisted in converting Russian and Swedish iron bars into plates, which were afterward cut by machinery and headed by hand into nails. A few years later, a young man, engaged in the hardware business in Albany on a small scale, was informed by a friend whom he met on the street, that "the little foundry and mill in the woods over near Troy," were at that moment being sold at auction close at hand. They sauntered into the sale-room. The auctioneer had been for some time trying to get an advance on a bid of $5,250. With hardly a moment's consideration of what he was doing, the young hardware trader bid $5,500, and down came the auctioneer's hammer. That young man, who had to hurry out to raise the deposit on his purchase, was ERASTUS CORNING. Such was Mr. CORNING's modest beginning as a manufacturer of iron, a business from which he has realized millions. That little foundry and rolling-mill in the woods have been gradually enlarged to what the Albany Iron-works now are, at a cost of one and a half million of dollars. But that is not all. Mr. CORNING has probably more money invested in the manufacture of iron than any other capitalist in the United States. In addition to being the proprietor of the Albany Iron Works, he is a partner with JOHN A. GRISWOLD in the Rensselaer Iron-works and in the Bessemer Steel-works. He is a partner in the Corning Iron Company, of Albany, he owns the Mount Savage Works in Virginia, and is a holder of a large amount of stock in the Port Henry Mines at Lake Champlain and in many other iron mines. He also holds a third share in the Fall Creek Bituminous Coal Mines for the supply of his works at Troy.

The Albany Iron-works consist of nine principal buildings, the machinery of three of these being run by water-power, and each having a separate dam. The spike, nail and rivet factories are on the most extensive scale, no less than sixty machines being constantly running. The spikes and rivets are pressed into shape from red hot bars; the nails are cut from cold plates, rolled to the required breadth and thickness. As the spikes and nails drop from the machine they fall through a trough into the packing-room below, where, after the imperfect ones have been sorted out, they are at once packed in kegs and shipped. Last year these factories turned out 88,000 kegs of railroad spikes, 75,000 kegs of nails, 18,000 kegs of bolts and nuts, 16,000 kegs of rivets, and 11,000 kegs of ship and boat spikes—total 208,000 kegs. With the exception of the Tredegar Works, at Richmond, more spikes are made here than at any other works in the country. In the rolling-mill, which is 350 feet by 155 feet, they made no less than 1,500,000 fish-plates, the capacity of the mill being 6,000 a day. They also made 250,000 railroad chairs. Another important product of these works are car-axles, for which Mr. CORNING has a great reputation. These ponderous bars are rolled much larger than we see them, but are reduced in size by the action of powerful helve hammers worked by steam. The hammers are hollowed out, as also the anvils on which they strike, to the desired size of the axle, and the bar is gradually passed along till every part of it has been hammered into shape. This process welds the material firmly together, and gives the axles a strength and toughness which they would not otherwise have. The firm also manufactures a large quantity of bar and merchant iron, and about one thousand tons a year of steel for safes and agricultural implements. The annual product of finished iron of all kinds is 17,000 tons, the business exceeding $2,000,000 a year. In the mills and forges there are sixty puddling and heating furnaces, and four cementation furnaces for steel, seven trains of rollers, two squeezers, one six-ton steam-hammer, two helve-hammers, and seven steam-engines of 850 horse-power in the aggregate. The amount of wages paid to the 700 men and boys employed in the works in 1871, was $840,000.

The Burden Iron-works, which are also known as the Troy Iron-works, are on the creek above the Albany Works, and on the bank of the Hudson River. They are on a still greater scale than the works of Mr. CORNING, and show what a man of ability, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance can do for himself in this world. The late Mr. HENRY BURDEN, father of the present proprietors of the works, and who died not long ago at the good old age of eighty years, was the son of a well-to-do farmer, living near Stirling, in Scotland. Although his father was most anxious he should be a farmer, he insisted in developing an unusual turn for mechanics, and eventually found himself superintending the mechanical department of a large cotton-factory in Glasgow. While occupying that position, he met Mr. PRESTON, the American Minister in London, [illegible] at last persuaded by that gentleman to visit the United States at the age of thirty-three. After trying his hand at various mechanical enterprises, he turned his attention to steam-boat building, in which he made one great improvement for the comfort of passengers. One Summer night, while going to Boston on a Sound steamer, he suffered intensely from the heat in his sleeping berth, which was, of course, down below. The result of that night's suffering was the construction of the first steamer which had sleeping berths above deck.

Still Mr. BURDEN had not yet settled into the groove of life which it was evidently intended he should occupy. But in 1838 or 1839 he went to Troy and invested his small capital in the manufacture of iron. Here at last was the opportunity which his mechanical genius had been inwardly seeking for for thirty years. He at once turned his attention to the invention and improvement of machinery. He headed his spikes and crooked his railroad spikes by machinery. He invented the Burden Squeezer, a ponderous revolving machine, into which great lumps of the heated pig-iron are thrown from the puddling furnaces, to have the sulphur and other impurities squeezed out of them. This squeezer is now almost universally used. And then, fourteen years ago, he astounded the blacksmith world by taking out a patent for making horseshoes by machinery. That patent produced a small revolution. The blacksmiths believed they were ruined if his patent succeeded, and, therefore, took particular pains to disseminate the information that Mr. BURDEN's machine-made horseshoes were a failure. Mr. BURDEN knew better, and, nothing daunted, went on making them. Owners of horses, however, don't keep blacksmith's shops, and they soon created a demand which Mr. BURDEN found himself unable to supply. But he soon erected a second horseshoe factory, double the size of the first, and issued any number of licenses under his patent, which has just been renewed for a term of seven years, in this country and in Europe. Still his sons cannot supply the daily increasing demand, and Mr. CORNING, their neighbor at Troy, is now preparing machinery of great capacity for making horseshoes.

It seems almost impossible to believe that a horseshoe can be made in a second; but the machines in the Burden Works turn them out as fast as a clock ticks—just sixty a minute. The machinery is, of course, elaborate. Long, square bars of iron are carried from the trains of rollers over troughs leading into long heating furnaces, which have a small aperture at the further end, close by the feeder of the machine. A workman draws one of the heated bars from the furnace with a nipper, and pushes it under a small roller, which automatically carries it into the machine till the bar is all cut up. The end of the bar strikes a block of iron, and a knife at the same moment cuts off a sufficient length for a shoe. Immediately opposite this cut piece of the bar is a large revolving wheel. Every second, a die in the shape of a horseshoe comes round. The head of the die catches the red-hot iron, and carries it between two shoulders, which instantly bend the ends round to the shape of the die, and an upper die comes down as the shoe passes it, and makes the crease through which the nails are driven. The shoes fall from the roller into a shallow carrier, containing water, which conveys them to the punching-room, where the nail-holes are punched almost as rapidly as a pegging-machine pegs boots. They are then carried in trolly trucks to the store-room, which, curiously, is built in the shape of a horseshoe; not from any fanciful idea, but because an elbow in the creek necessitated it being built in that shape. The store has sixteen enormous bins, into which the horseshoes are shot out of the trucks, an opening at the bottom enabling the packers to draw out as many as they want. But, although a number of men are packing as fast as they can, the factories keep the bins full. The bins will hold about 2,500,000 shoes, in stock. Mr. BURDEN estimates that last year he made no less than 12,000,000 sets of shoes, which, if the estimate as to the number of horses and mules in the United States be correct, would give one set of shoes to every horse and mule in the country. These horseshoe works are run by a motive power, the study of which alone repays a visit to them. The creek turns the largest water-wheel in the world, and it again moves the machinery by means of shafting. It is of 1,500 horse-power, and 60 feet in diameter, as high as a moderate-sized house. It is 22 feet wide, and the water-buckets are 6 feet deep. It was constructed on the premises in 1857, and looks like some great world, as it slowly revolves, and yet the stream of that little creek carries it as easily as a child carries its doll, in spite of its weighing 1,200 tons.

But the BURDENS also make a great deal of bar-iron, round and flat, and boiler rivets. Their total product of finished iron in these works and in their rolling-mills is 27,000 tons.

On the banks of the Hudson River, extending from the creek in the direction of the city, are the Burden rolling-mill, forge, and blast-furnaces, which were erected about six years ago. The forge building alone is 492 feet by 89 feet; the rolling-mill is 421 feet by 96 feet. There are 12 trains of rollers in the mill. The blast-furnaces have two stacks, with a capacity for turning out 80 tons of pig-iron a day, and are blasted by two engines, each of 300 horse-power. They turn out 24,000 tons of pig-iron annually. Now let us see what is the united consumption of these upper and lower works. It comprises 83,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal, 47,000 tons of hematite and magnetic ore, 12,000 tons of limestone, 27,000 tons of pig-iron, 3,000 tons of scrap-iron, and 3,500 tons of fire-sand and clay. There are in the works 75 puddling and heating furnaces, and in addition to the water-wheel of 1500 horse-power, there are 8 large steam-engines, of 1700 horse-power in the aggregate, beside 10 smaller engines, for hoisting.

These enormous works form a small community of themselves. No less than 1,500 men and boys earn their daily bread in them; the annual pay-roll exceeding $850,000. The business of the BURDENS varies from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year, and yet it is carried on with clock-like precision, the two brothers exercising supervision over every department, and this supervision is no child's play with them. They can detect the slightest carelessness in a moment. They are both skilled mechanics, their father having made them work in the shops when young.

The Rensselaer Iron-works, owned by JOHN A. GRISWOLD & Co., are located on the river bank, about a mile from the Iron Works Station of the Albany and Troy Railway. These works are most extensive, and are reputed to turn out the very finest quality of steel rails. The rail rolling-mill is 480 feet long and 100 feet wide; the puddling-mill is 320 feet by 120 feet. There is also a machine-shop 150 feet by 80 feet, a store-building 100 feet by 30 feet, a rail-drilling shop, and some smaller buildings. These works afford a capital opportunity for [illegible] comparing the relative merits of iron and steel rails. Certainly any unsophisticated eye can detect in a moment the vast difference in the fineness of fibre. I am told that a steel rail should last from fifteen to twenty years. Mr. CORNING tells me that he has yet to hear of an instance of a steel rail being worn out. But then steel rails have not been in vogue for fifteen or twenty years. Steel, such as is made at his Bessemer Works, is, nevertheless, a wonderful production. I witnessed, as I have said, some trying tests of it in the blacksmith shops yesterday morning; and I could but conclude that, journeying about as I do, steel rails were very much to my mind, and likely to increase the chances of my not forsaking "this world full of comfort and bliss" in search of the "happier planet" whose acquaintance TOM MOORE was lazily indifferent about the making. It is some satisfaction to know that the Rensselaer Works are turning out a large number of these steel rails; every year more and more. In this mill there are some drills which were novelties to me. There are two which drill all the holes in the steel rails for the fish plates at one time. They do not punch their steel rails. Another, known as the radical drill, is a very ingenious and complicated piece of machinery, very powerful, and, I think, unique. The machine is so constructed that it will drill at any angle, straight down, straight up, or at an angle of 10, 20, 45, 60 or 80 degrees, or any other angle. This causes a considerable saving of time and labor in drilling heavy castings in different parts. The machine is hoisted or lowered, moved to the right or left, backward and forward, with the greatest ease; and the mechanic can in a minute have his drill at work at the further end of the casting. Had he to unfix and refix his casting, and get it, not the drill, at the proper angle, he would probably waste an hour or more over it.

In addition to rails, JOHN A. GRISWOLD & Co. also make a large quantity of merchant steel and merchant iron. The total annual product of their works is 30,000 tons of steel and iron rails, 4,000 tons of merchant iron, and 2,000 tons of merchant steel. They have eight trains of eighteen-inch rollers, fourteen double puddling furnaces, and four top and bottom furnaces alone in the puddle-mill, and a magnificent engine, with a sixty-inch cylinder, of 1,200 horse-power. In the rail-mill there are eight heating furnaces, and in the merchant-mill two heating furnaces and a Siemens heating furnace, besides an endless number of engines, trains of rollers, punching machines, drills, hot and cold shears, saws, straightening presses, planes and lathes in all parts of the works. Seven hundred men and boys are on the pay-roll of the company; making with the 350 men at the Bessemer Steel-works, 1,050. The joint business of the company, the iron and Bessemer works, cannot be less than $3,000,000 a year. And then JOHN A. GRISWOLD & Co. have a blast furnace at Fort Edward, the Columbia blast furnace at Hudson, are partners in the Port Henry iron mines at Lake Champlain, and own a third share in the Fall Creek bituminous coal mines near Tonawanda, in Northern Pennsylvania, the BURDENS of Troy and ERASTUS CORNING owning the two other shares. Mr. GRISWOLD has money invested largely and generally in all productions connected with iron. During the war, in conjunction with Mr. ERICSSON, he turned his resources to the service of the Union—a fact not likely to be forgotten during his lifetime, even should history fail to record it. It will, in any case, be a fondly remembered record in Troy. A. P.

Mr. T. G. Shearman vs. Silas Wegg.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the pertinent question by a member of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, as to what had become of the $50,000,000 and upward increase of stock and funded debt of the Erie Railway Company, which JAY GOULD & Co. had failed to account for? Mr. SHEARMAN is reported to have said, that while he had in his possession a statement in some detail of the application made of the proceeds of all the stock of the Company issued under the present administration, he did not feel at liberty to present it officially before the Committee, but would cheerfully show it to any member of the Committee. He was particularly reluctant to exhibit this statement in the presence of the adverse counsel, and, with much pathos, appealed to the Committee to know whether any one of them would submit to a publication of all their private accounts?

This beautiful reserve—this dignified and proper reticence of Mr. SHEARMAN is so exactly paralleled by the conduct of Mr. Silas Wegg, upon an occasion when a less ingenious person would have felt embarrassed, that we cannot forbear extracting from *Our Mutual Friend* the passage containing the account of Mr. Wegg's "disadvantage," and how he got out of it. At a previous interview Mr. Boffin had spoken of the "decline and fall of the Rooshan Empire." Mr. Wegg here discovered that this is wrong. He therefore addresses Boffin:

"I think you said Rooshan Empire, Sir?"
"It is Rooshan; ain't it, Wegg?"
"No, Sir, Roman, Roman."
"What's the difference, Wegg?"
"The difference, Sir?" Mr. Wegg was faltering, when a bright thought flashed upon him. "The difference, Sir? There you place me in a difficulty, Mr. Boffin. Suffice it to observe that the difference is best postponed to some other occasion, when Mrs. Boffin does not honor us with her presence. In Mrs. Boffin's presence, Sir, we had better drop it." Mr. Wegg thus came out of his disadvantage with quite a chivalrous air; and not only that, but by dint of repeating with manly delicacy, "In Mrs. Boffin's presence, Sir, we had better drop it," turned the disadvantage on Boffin, who felt that he had committed himself in a very painful manner.

The only question is, whether SHEARMAN's bright thought will prove as successful as was that of his prototype—whether the members of the Committee will be as easily overcome as was the simple Boffin, and conclude that they have "committed themselves in a very painful manner" by inquiring after that stolen fifty million in the presence of counsel and reporters supposed by Mr. SHEARMAN to represent "Mr. Boffin." Yours, ALBANY.

The New-Haven Railroad and the New-Rochelle "Commuters."

A large meeting of citizens of New-Rochelle was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of adopting some decided measures to secure (by legislative enactment, if necessary) increased facilities of travel and lower fares on the New-Haven Railroad. Hon. EDMUND J. PORTER was called to the chair, and stating the objects of the meeting, set forth that the rate of fare between New-Rochelle and the City had been doubled within a very few years, and the rates of commutation had also advanced from $60 to $80 a year, without any corresponding benefit or increased accommodation being afforded. The people were therefore determined to seek redress in the Legislature. Hon. ALBERT BADEAU, member of Assembly, Wm. Pinckney, George G. Sickles, J. Warren Lawton, John Fowler, Jr., George E. Vanderberg, and Charles H. Roosevelt addressed the meeting, each setting forth his own views of the alleged grievances, and the best mode of obtaining redress.

MR. SICKLES read a series of resolutions, which were adopted, and a committee of ten was appointed to confer with similar committees from Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, Rye and Portchester, and arrange for other meetings to be held in the various towns and villages along the line of the railroad.

THE CORRUPT JUDGES.

The Judiciary Investigation—[illegible]

During the week that the Judiciary Committee has been in session, all the means that could be employed to insure entire secrecy with reference to the proceedings have been used to baffle those interested in knowing what was going on in the Chamber. Yesterday it was surmised that the Committee had abandoned the Gold Exchange Bank case and had entered on a general investigation of the charges against Judge CARDOZO, as preferred by the Bar Association. What the evidence in connection with the Gold Exchange Bank really is, no "outsider" knows, but that the evidence in the case is closed is known. In the Pearsall abduction case, a matter which the TIMES has fully explained, Mr. LOEW presented documentary evidence yesterday, and Mr. R. C. BRAMISH, a clerk of the Supreme Court, was examined. When these witnesses had been dispensed with, the Committee summoned ALBERT H. NICOLAY and his son, HARRY NICOLAY. E. W. STERLING, an associate of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, was also examined at some length, and then the Committee went into the business of investigating the referee business, and as a witness they had the somewhat celebrated GRATZ NATHAN. Mr. NATHAN was with the Committee for about four hours. Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND was also examined on the Pearsall case. The names given complete the list of witnesses.

Judge CARDOZO and his counsel, Ex-Judge FULLERTON, both claim that they are under parole to preserve secrecy, and refused to divulge the business of the Committee. Despite the secrecy of the members of the Committee and their coadjutors, it leaked out that during the day four cases had been under investigation. These four are the Gold Exchange Bank case, before referred to as concluded early in the day, the Pearsall case, the referee business, and the "Bown" case, a matter involving three and a quarter millions of dollars, in which the widow of Mr. DURYEA and a daughter were suing for the property.

Until yesterday the witnesses before the Committee had been compelled to lounge about in the hall until they were called, and some waited for hours and failed to get the summons, but yesterday a room was provided for their accommodation and they fared somewhat better.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Another of the old and estimable merchants of New-York, PHILIP M. LYDIG, has been gathered to his fathers. His funeral took place on the 22d instant, from "St. Mark's Church in the Bowery"—the name by which that parish was known in the olden time, and by which it was incorporated. Mr. LYDIG, by descent on the paternal side, and by marriage, was connected with a race of merchants who, for over half a century, occupied the highest standing in the commercial annals of the City. His father, DAVID LYDIG, was one of the original corporators, in 1806, of the Merchants' Bank, which, from that time to the present, has been managed with conspicuous honor and success, and a director in several of the more prominent banks and insurance companies of that day. MR. LYDIG was admitted a partner in his father's house in 18[illegible], and for nearly forty years continued in its active business. He was pleasantly and honorably remembered by all the older mercantile men of the City, not only for his honorable career among them as a business man, but for a simplicity of manner, a native modesty, a large-hearted benevolence and sterling character that was characteristic of the true "merchant prince" of New-York in the past. He leaves a son and five daughters. Of the latter one is Mrs. Judge DALY, another is Mrs. Judge JOHN R. BRADY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. STRAKOSCH's announcement in relation to the season of opera to be commenced at the Academy of Music on Monday week appears in another column. The subscription sale of seats begins on Tuesday next, and the general sale will be entered upon Wednesday. The series of nine nights will compass the farewell representations of Miss NILSSON in America. It is true that Mr. STRAKOSCH has induced Miss NILSSON to prolong her sojourn until April 1, but the last week of the stay is to be passed in Washington. M. CAPOUL, who goes hence to Drury Lane, in London, and afterward to St. Petersburg, remains to fill the same brief supplemental engagement. The programme for the first four performances announces the rehearsal of "Mignon" for the opening night, that of "Il Trovatore" on the following Wednesday, that of "Martha" on Friday, and that of "Faust" on Saturday afternoon. "Roberto" will be produced later in the season.

SARASATE-MILLS MATINEE.

We remind our readers that a Sarasate-Mills matinée occurs at Steinway's smaller hall to-day. The programme is of especial variety and general interest.

GERMAN OPERA.

At the matinée performance at the Grand Opera-house, today, the Mulder-Fabbri troupe will sing in "Martha." To-night "L'Africaine" will be given.

THE NEW-YORK VOCAL SOCIETY.

The above Society gave a concert on Thursday evening, consisting of madrigals, quartets and part songs, such as they have for three seasons accustomed us to enjoy. It shows the wealth of good music in this department that so few of the pieces chosen for Thursday had ever been sung in public before. The programme was a most interesting one, affording sufficient variety without those killing contrasts in style which so often destroy the effect of the best music. The part-song "Orpheus with his lute," by MACFARREN, is one of those excellent compositions, so numerous at present, which are built on the strict and learned models of two hundred years ago, while the vocal parts move with modern ease and fluency. The same may be said of the quartet, "How sweet the moonlight," by HENRY LESLIE, the director of the famous Model Choir. A trio, by the same writer, called "Memory," was particularly enjoyable from its clearness. Many people are unable to follow four parts at once, but nearly all persons can follow three. MENDELSSOHN's psalm, "Why rage the heathen," was a disappointment, being, as a composition, unusually harsh and dry. This was felt in spite of the admirable manner in which it was sung. With the recollection of the Dolby quartet fully in our minds, it is impossible to describe the singing of the Vocal Society as other than exquisite. They combine the precision of our most famous amateur club with greater sweetness of tone. Their singing of "Orpheus with his lute," in particular, seemed at the time to surpass all our previous experience of part-singing.

A Curious Story About Mrs. Lincoln Reiterated.

From the Boston Herald, Feb. 23.

A few days ago a paragraph in the *Herald*, based upon what was known to be good authority, announced that Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had recently visited Boston, and *incognito* and closely veiled attended a public *séance* of a well-known lady medium on Washington-street, on which occasion the spirit of her lamented husband appeared and, by unmistakable manifestations, revealed to all present the identity of Mrs. LINCOLN, which she had attempted to keep secret. We have now the best authority for saying that the report was in all respects accurate; that Mrs. LINCOLN did visit Boston on the 4th inst., that she took lodgings at the Parks House, registering her name as Mrs. LINDER; that she remained there ten days, during which time she made frequent visits to the medium above mentioned, and that while at the hotel, her identity was discovered by a person who had often seen her in Washington. She desired to have her visit to Boston unknown, but the injunction of secrecy ceased to be binding after the revelation at the public *séance*. It is further stated by those in a position to know, that the interviews with the medium were of the most satisfactory and conclusive nature, as affording tests of the real presence of the spirit of her husband.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

"Civil and Religious Liberty" was the theme of a lecture delivered by Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, last evening, to a large audience assembled in Cooper Institute. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presided, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. WILLIS the lecturer was introduced by JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq. The lecturer presented to the audience a comprehensive history of the growth of civil and religious liberty. He adverted to the great principles of government on which American institutions are founded, and illustrated the significance of the idea that all power resides in and is derived from the people. In this country the sovereign power is vested in the mass, and that power denies the [illegible]ity of Prince or Pope. In concluding his lecture, Mr. ULLMANN argued in favor of the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and opposed any sectarian appropriations for sectarian purposes. Over the platform were two inscriptions: "We want the Bible read in the Public Schools," and, "No Appropriation of the Public Funds for Sectarian Purposes."

GERMAN REFORMERS.

Meeting of the German Reform Central Committee Last Evening—Memorial to the Legislature in Reference to the City Charter.

The delegates of the German Central Reform Committee held a special meeting at the Beethoven Club-house last night, for the purpose of considering a memorial to the Legislature in reference to the new City charter, which had been prepared by a subcommittee, composed of Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER and others.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. OTTENDORFER, and a full attendance of delegates was present. Mr. THEODORE GLAUBENSKLEE, Chairman of the Executive Committee read the memorial, which after a brief debate was unanimously adopted. The following are the chief points of the memorial:

The assertion that the Executive and Legislative powers should be strictly separated, finds complete application as to municipal administration, also, in spite of the limited sphere of action of the latter. The province of the Legislative, which appertains to the Common Council, is certainly a very restricted one, but in the appropriation of means needed for the maintenance of the machinery of government and in controlling the use of them, its powers can be just as extensive as those of the representatives of a sovereign people, and in order to discharge this duty efficiently, it is indispensable that every direct participation in the administration itself should be withdrawn from it, as otherwise its supervision would be rendered illusive, and if the decision or nomination of executive officers be left to it, a control over itself is imputed to it. In the election of the Common Council it would be desirable to grant to the minority a representation proportionate to its number; the difficulties which stand in the way of carrying out this principle, without complicating too much the exercise of the right of voting and the ascertaining the results of elections are not small; but the advantages which are to be expected from a corresponding minority representation are so great that no difficulties should deter from their introduction. In relation to the Executive Department, however, in order to obtain undivided responsibility and harmonious energetic action, the majority of the voters should be decisive, and every attempt to secure to the minority a representation in the Executive can lead only to weakening the responsibility and be caused but by the wish to obtain a proportionate distribution of patronage. Such an attempt is based on the assumption that to the victor belong the spoils, and that public offices exist only to be distributed by the elections, whereby, from the start, the consciousness, that duties are therewith imposed, the faithful fulfillment of which should be the highest ambition of citizens, is destroyed. To fight with might and main against this highly pernicious idea, which threatens to undermine the beneficence and durability of our free institutions, instead of furthering it, as the proportional distribution of patronage would necessarily do, should be the aim of the most zealous endeavor of every well-meaning intelligent citizen, and the most effective means of attaining this consists in the introduction of civil service reform, by which, with the exception of executive officers to be elected by the people, public officials can be appointed only with regard to their honesty, ability and zeal, and can be removed only in consequence of neglect of duty, or of the loss of that qualification through which they received their appointment. Further, it should be enacted, in so far as this is possible by legal order, that the current expenses of the City Government, the interest on the public debt, the contributions for the maintenance of the State Government, should be covered by the revenue to be collected annually, and that no department, except in the greatest exigency shall enter into any liability, the payment of which would be a burden upon the future. The contracting of loans at long date should be allowed only for lasting improvements, the fruits of which are enjoyed by our posterity, who have to pay off the original capital, and then only after mature consideration and the wish of the citizens have been learned by means of a vote in the premises.

If the Legislature accepts these principles as its chief guide in the framing of a charter for the City of New-York, and does not permit itself to be misled by the suggestions of selfishness or ambition and petty clique and party interests, it will, as far as in it lies, have afforded the Metropolis of the Union the possibility of fulfilling in a worthy manner its mission. To profit, then, by this advantage actively and successfully, must be left to the public spirit of our citizens; for no charter however carefully drawn up, no system however ingeniously contrived, no barriers however skillfully erected against abuses and encroachments, will be accompanied by the desired reforms, if the citizens of New-York neglect their duty and seek protection against their own apathy in artificial means, which the sagacity of the legislator has to discover.

The following resolutions reported by the Executive Committee were also passed:

Resolved, That the proceedings of Controller ANDREW H. GREEN in the administration of his office, and in the payment of claims against the City Treasury, are highly commendable.

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN our sincere acknowledgment for his efforts, and request him, in the prosecution of his work, to be deterred neither by intimidations nor influences, and that he can confidently rely on the support of all intelligent citizens.

Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to add my experience to that of your other correspondents. My gas bill from Dec. 21 to Jan. 21 was sixteen per cent. larger than my bill from Nov. 21 to Dec. 21. During five days of the latter month we had little or no gas, in consequence of the accident, so that our gas bill was sixteen per cent. larger for these twenty-five days than for the preceding thirty. As the length of daylight from November to Dec. 21 is the same as from Dec. 21 to January, and as our mode of life has been precisely the same during both periods, and as all my neighbors are making the same complaints of extra charge, there is only one inference to be drawn, viz., that the rush of air from the pipes, which we noticed whenever we tried the burners during the period of darkness, has been registered by the metres and recklessly charged for by the Company—unless, indeed, we impute to them a deliberate attempt to make up their loss by the explosion in this way. As everybody who is unlucky enough to take from them has had the same experience, I do not see how they can avoid one or the other alternative. At all events, it is high time the Legislature reduced their tariff to thirty cents.

MADISON AVENUE. J. W.

Bureau of Permits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having perused your journal of the 21st ult., I noticed particularly an article headed "The Bureau of Permits." I cannot, as it is signed "Pro Bono Publico," resist giving my experience. I am a store-keeper. Three or four months ago I was ordered to remove my show-case, as it was against the law to encumber the sidewalk. The next day, an old gentleman presented himself, who told me he was an officer from the Bureau of Permits and would allow me to exhibit my goods in the show-case by sending a petition to Mayor HALL. Of course I did so, but was compelled to pay ten dollars for the privilege, and that is only sufficient for a few months, therefore I consider myself A VICTIM.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1872.

A Woman Seeking a Divorce.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the case of CAROLINE MURRAY against ALEXANDER MURRAY came on before Justice GILBERT, yesterday, for decision upon testimony taken before a referee, to whom it was referred about a year since.

The action was brought by Mrs. WRIGHT, alias Jones, alias Murray, to obtain a limited divorce from Mr. ALEXANDER MURRAY, a leather-dealer in the "Swamp," in this City, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. She did not claim that there had ever been any marriage ceremony, but merely that they had for years lived together as man and wife. MURRAY denies that her relations to him had ever been other than that of mistress. The opinion of the referee is that the decision of the Court should be for the defendant, solely on the ground that there had been no lawful marriage. After argument, Judge GILBERT took the papers, reserving his decision.

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If your hair is coming out, want of nutriment is the cause. PHALON's CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR supplies that want. It is at once nourishment and medicine for the hair—stimulating its growth, improving its texture, invigorating its roots, and curing its diseases. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

[illegible]
INSTANTLY CURES CROUP.—*Advertisement.*

Ten years' practical experience in protecting dwellings, banks, safes and vaults by electricity, with thousands of customers as reference, is our authority that HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph and Bank Vault Protector is absolute security against burglars. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.—*Advertisement.*

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of HILL's Instantaneous Hair Dye.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for American readers abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

[illegible]
NO. 31 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 32 MAIDEN-LANE.
BROWNSTONE-STANDS—A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 785 and 787 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

[illegible]
COLIBRI, ORCHESTRAL AND PHILHARMONION UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale at EDWARD FLEMING & Co., No. 70 East Ninth-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 25, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices, before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

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"[illegible]" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed. If applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

Housekeepers and Heads of Families can find the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce at their grocers.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, [illegible] for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KEYSER—BARRINGER.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of Mrs. Julia Champlin, by Rev. E. B. Otheman, assisted by Rev. Andrew Hunt, Rev. S. GEDNEY KEYSER to FLORENCE D., daughter of Ephraim Barringer, Esq., all of Rhinebeck. No cards.

MILLS—HART.—On the 21st February, inst., by Rev. Joseph Kimball, D. D., J. [illegible] MILLS to ISABELLA HOPE, daughter of George Hart.

DIED.

BRECK.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, CARRIE WARE, second daughter of Wm. F. and Matilda W. Breck, aged 7 years and 6 months.
Funeral from house of her parents, No. 29 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, at 11 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Waverly, N. J.

BELL.—On the morning of the 22d inst., A. AUGUSTA, wife of John P. Bell, and daughter of the late Noah Woodruff, in the 25th year of her age.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 407 West 28th-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BECKETT.—On Friday, the 23d, JOHN BECKETT.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 287 Spring-st., Monday, 26th, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BELLOWS.—At Uniontown, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, GEORGE F. BELLOWS.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. A special train will leave from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 9½ A. M. on Saturday, 24th.

BROLLY.—On the 23d inst., JAMES S. BROLLY, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law, William J. Davison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 252 West 24th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CAMBRELENG.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 22, at the residence of her grandfather, Stephen Cambreleng, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Churchill J. and Mary M. Cambreleng, aged 2 years and 3 months.

DODGE.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22, SEWELL V. DODGE, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P.M., from his late residence, No. 5 Leroy-st.

EVERSON.—At the residence of W. C. Reeve, Esq., Middletown, Orange County, New-York, on Friday, Dec. 23, JOSEPHINE HATHAWAY, wife of Henry P. Everson.
Funeral on Sunday, 25th inst., at Middletown. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FLEURY.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, 21st February, MATTIE, daughter of James A. and Hannah Maria Fleury, in the 18th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at her parent's residence, and at 2½ o'clock at the Reformed Church, Jamaica.

HASBROUCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872, LILLIE HASBROUCK, daughter of John L. and Mary C. Hasbrouck, in the 22d year of her age.
Funeral will take place on Saturday, 24th inst., from her late residence, No. 151 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOBART.—At Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 22, in her 81st year, Mrs. JUSTIN HOBART.
Funeral, Monday, Feb. 26, on arrival of the 11½ train from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, 21st inst., MILLIE, second daughter of E. W. Ketcham, in the 25th year of her age.
Her funeral will take place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MYER.—At Harlem, on the 22d of February, Mrs. MARY ANN MYER, widow of John J. Myer, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th-av. and 125th-st., on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

McKENNELL.—Mrs. MARY JANE McKENNELL, wife of Mr. James McKennell, and daughter of the late Robert [illegible], fell asleep in Jesus Thursday, Feb. 22.
Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 201 East 23d-st., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.
Toronto Leader notice.

LAWRENCE.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 22, Post-master CHARLES LAWRENCE, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral on Sunday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Rye.

MANN.—At Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1872, TIMOTHY MANN, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 68th year of his age.
The friends of the family and of his sons, John P. and Charles O. Mann, are invited to attend his funeral, to take place from Dr. Scudder's Church, corner Ormond-place and Jefferson-st., Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Troy, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

McCOY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 22, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William and Mary McCoy, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 182 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Canada papers please copy.

OTTO.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, Miss CORNELIA OTTO, aged 69 years.
Her friends, the members of Thirteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church and the members of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from [illegible].

SMITH.—On Friday morning, DANIEL T. SMITH, of [illegible].
The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Manhasset, Long Island, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SQUIER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 23, 1872, JEANNETTE BROWN, wife of Seth S. Squier, in the 69th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 8 A. M.; returning, leaves 4.50 P. M.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, on the 21st February, WILLIAM G. SPENCER, in the 68th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 117 West 23d-st.

THORNE.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Feb. 22, suddenly, SAMUEL THORNE, eldest son of Robert H. and Cornelia Thorne, aged 7 years.

THOMAS.—On Friday, the 23d inst., at his residence, GEORGE F. THOMAS, in the 79th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Nos. 549 and 551 BROADWAY,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

SINK THE TRACK, AND ARCH IT OVER!—The NINETEENTH WARD RAILROAD REFORM ASSOCIATION hold regular meetings at their head-quarters, No. 85 3d-av., every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Property-owners and others interested are invited to attend.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba. Drawn Feb. 20. Whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 186 Broadway.

JEWELERS' SAFE.—PARTIES HAVING a safe of a good maker for sale may find a customer by sending description, size inside and price, SAFE, Box No. 155 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR [illegible] other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Nassau-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday was rather of an important character, and considerable interest was taken in the several auction sales of real estate which were held, and although there were not many persons in attendance, the property disposed of amounted, in the aggregate, to $180,305. The sale that attracted most attention was that held by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, and under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., referee, of the premises known as Nos. 194 and 196 Chatham-street, which are now occupied by Messrs. P. C. BARNUM & Co. as a clothing-store, which, after being contested for in a spirited manner, was finally sold to the present occupant for $100,000. The other two sales comprised the four-story marble-front house and lot, 20.10 by 103, situate on the south side of Thirty-first-street, 162.6 feet west of Sixth-avenue, which was sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, by Messrs. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, to EMIL SPARING, for $18,400; and the four-story brown-stone house and lot on south side of Fifty-first-street, 474.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue, which was sold by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. for $12,700. Mr. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 3 Pine-street, reports the sale of the five three-story brick and marble houses on Park-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, Philadelphia, Penn., to CHAS. F. HOTCHKISS, subject to $30,000 incumbrance, for $40,000. Also, twenty-seven lots on Simonson-avenue, Bay View-avenue, and Liberty-street, Edgewater, Staten Island, to the same purchaser for $33,750, subject to incumbrances of $9,500.

Exchange Sales—Friday, Feb. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story brown-stone house and lot, w. s. of Chatham-st., Nos. 194 and 196, 102.11 ft. s. of Doyers-st., 50x135 ..... $100,000

By Winans, Sands & Garrettson.

4-story marble house and lot, s. s. of 31st-st., 162.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x103 18,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4-story brown-stone house and lot, s. s. of 51st-st., 474.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x100.5 12,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHARF AND STORES, RECENTLY KNOWN AS WALL-ST. STORES A, B, C, D AND E, ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN. For sale or to lease, on favorable terms; 343 feet front on the river, extending back to Furman-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 33 PINE-ST.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK. RECEIVER'S NOTICE. The subscriber, as receiver of the Eighth National Bank, and by order of the United States District Court, offers the following property at private sale, and will receive proposals for the same until and including SATURDAY, March 2, viz.:

1st. The Maison Dorée property, so called, now occupied by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, situated on the south side of 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and running through to 13th-st., containing 40 feet 6 inches on 14th-st., 43 feet 10 inches on 13th-st., and 206 feet 6 inches from street to street, with the substantial and superb building thereon.

2d. The leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes, [illegible] feet, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish, running until 1885; rent, $2,200 until 1877, and $4,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at 4 per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $4,000 per annum, with taxes and assessments.

3d. The plot of ground at the north-easterly corner of 36th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100 feet and 5 inches on said avenue, and 72 feet in depth, divided into five lots, and with two new and elegant brown-stone houses on the same.

4th. The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 42 feet 2 inches north from 81st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 in depth.

Terms and further particulars on application to ALBON MAN, Receiver, No. 2 Mercer-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS. Nearly a block on the east side for sale. Terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,100 Post-office.

A FIFTH-AV. HOUSE IN A PROMINENT location, near 14th-st., with an extra wide lot, and stable lot in side street, for sale or to lease for a term of years, or would be altered to suit any business, and leased upon reasonable terms. House four stories high, 26x98 feet. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—25x100 feet, with handsome ten-roomed cottage thereon, in elegant and complete order; hot and cold water; in fee; $22,000; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT house, No. 47 South Washington-square, facing the parade-ground; the lot is 25x118, house, 25x[illegible]; the extension of Sullivan-st. will make this a corner house. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with carriage-house, hot-house, and grounds beautifully laid out, on 152d-st., near St. Nicholas-av.; fine view of the river; with sixteen valuable lots. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY-FINISHED four-story 25-feet-front houses, north side 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop house in Lexington-av., between 36th and 39th sts., for a house between Madison and 6th avs. and 38th and 48th sts.; difference in values paid. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house for sale on 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; it's a great bargain. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

A FINE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., east side, above 46th-st., 25x100 feet; building covers nearly entire plot. Terms easy. Price very low. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—75 by 206 feet, for sale on very reasonable terms; splendid piece of property. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 58TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., three-story brown-stone house, at $16,500; terms easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 474 Greenwich-st., near Canal-st. J. S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS. and the intersecting cross streets for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST SIDE property for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$7,000 FOR PLEASANT HOME—Nice cottage, nine rooms; lot 50x100; large poultry-house, choice fruit and flowers; one block from Gates-av. cars, Brooklyn. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT LARGE THREE-STORY brick house, all the modern improvements, No. 135 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; immediate possession; Inquire of S. COCKCROFT, No. 54 Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT BARGAINS, elegant brown-stone houses, every improvement, immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

VILLA RESIDENCE IN CRANFORD, N. J., seventeen miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; perfect order; $7,500; cash $1,500, balance term of years; also, first-class property in Elizabeth to trade for the same in Brooklyn. W. H. EARLE, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-story and attic house, eleven rooms, gas and water; desirable location on Monroe-av., surrounded by first-class residences; ten minutes from depot; must be sold. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A NOTED FARM OF ABOUT SEVENTY acres for sale one mile from Kensico, and three miles north of White Plains, Westchester County, located between the Harlem and Boston Railroads. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots each 100x150 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x38 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 27 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER WITHIN one hour of New-York, three new frame houses, built in most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences, water, gas, &c.; barn and stable, with from two to four acres of land each. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT YONKERS—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, a choice Mansard, fifteen rooms, gas, furnace, water, one and a half acres, grapes and other fruits, stables, &c., for sale or to let; possession in April. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, or S. C. DOTY, [illegible].

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 56 Broadway, N.-Y., or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME—FLUSHING [illegible] THIRTY MINUTES from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, fine lawn; ornamental trees; modern house, [illegible]; greenhouse, stable, [illegible]; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. [illegible].

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME AT Orange, five minutes from depot; first-class suburban; land and terms to suit. [illegible], No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

[illegible] ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J., REAL ESTATE, No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 31.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE in Elizabeth, forty-five minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access to about sixty trains; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fixtures; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden, lawn, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth; seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply [illegible], Elizabeth (Central Railroad depot, north side), or address OWNER, Box 163 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight rooms, [illegible]; lot 100 by 150 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,500, if sold before April 1. For further particulars call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Banks, No. 89 John-st.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with [illegible] and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must [illegible] the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to homes, lots, farms, &c. on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

A valuable [illegible] property in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a [illegible] seam underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded; the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment, superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 59 Broadway, Room No. 23.

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, (Price 3c. each.) OF OUR COUNTRY PROPERTY, FOR SALE. May be had, on application to us (with name and address of applicant,) either at our office or through the mail. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, No. 85 Cedar-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Southport, Green's Farms, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, and about two hours from New-York, a desirable residence with about thirty acres of choice land. Green's Farms district is one of the most healthy and pleasant spots between New-York and New-Haven. The place offered for sale has been the Summer residence for the past thirty years of a wealthy New-York merchant now deceased. It is about a mile south-west from Southport, Conn., and on the New-Haven Railroad, with depot on the place. Price for house, grounds, furniture, tools, utensils, live stock, &c., &c., &c., $25,000. Terms easy; possession on a week's notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. J. TAYLOR, Green's Farms, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, fronting on the Sound, directly opposite Riker's Island, being part of the estate of the late B. M. Whitlock, and now occupied by A. C. [illegible], Esq., containing about twelve and a half acres, with large double dwelling, handsomely furnished, (a part or all of which may be disposed of with the premises,) extensive carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES B. WILSON, office of H. S. Wilson & Bro., Bankers, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 5.

If not disposed of by the 1st of May, the above property may be leased to a responsible party or exchanged for a moderate-sized dwelling, well located in the City.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY SWISS COTTAGE, upper part of Newark, N. J., near Paterson and [illegible]; good cellar under the whole house; [illegible] two fine avenues with frontage of 150 feet and 150 feet deep; garden handsomely laid out; five years' growth of evergreens and shrubbery, flag walks, small stable, street trees and everything complete; stationary range in upper kitchen; will be sold cheap for cash; horse cars pass the door every ten minutes. Address E. A. B., No. 15 New-Jersey Railroad-av., Newark, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 126 West 13th-st.

SUMMER HOTEL—MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For sale or lease, the premises known for the last fifteen years as Hillside Seminary; the well-shaded grounds measure nearly 300 feet on Hillside-av. by 175 feet on Orange-av.; the house is about 50 feet square with addition 30x16; three stories and basement; twenty-one sleeping-rooms in second and third stories; excellent spring water by hydraulic ram; large and commodious out-buildings; no such facilities for a hotel or boarding-house can be found in this well-known Summer resort. Apply at the Seminary, or address Box No. 49, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; no better place for any one to invest than savings-banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT forty acres, in Westchester County, for sale, forty miles from New-York on the Harlem Railroad; good buildings, fruit, meadow, pasture and lawn; location first-class; three-quarters of a mile from depot, mill, stores, &c.; high ground; very healthy, and everything in good order. Apply to T. A. E., No. 116 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE [illegible] acres, on Grand Boulevard, one mile from New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and fifty-five minutes from New-York; seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Price, $35,000. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FINE DWELLING, all improvements, ten minutes from depot; THREE AND A THIRD ACRES excellent land; beautiful location; MOUNTAIN-SIDE; barn and other out-houses; garden, lawn, trees, &c.; convenient and healthful; a bargain. H. E. MATHEWS, M. & H. Organ Co. No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE finest places in Yonkers; a large house; fourteen rooms, with all conveniences; two acres of land; large carriage-house, fine garden and great abundance of fruit; offered less than it is worth, on account of having to leave the place. Principals only apply. HUTCHINSON & SMITH, No. 77 Broadway, New-York.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 238 Broadway.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, at Fort Washington; large house, with gas and water; gardener's cottage, green-house, graperies, stable, coach-house and other outbuildings, and about nine acres of land. Will be rented till 1st November. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS AT BARgains—120 acres and 71 acres, at only $75 per acre. The 71 acres to rent if not sold. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—($800) TWO FRENCH-ROOF houses, in Brooklyn; ten rooms, all improvements; Baltimore heaters front and rear; (near Brooklyn-av., St. Mark's-place, New-York-av., finest Summer residences in Brooklyn;) Nos. 280 and 281 Halsey-st., opposite Fulton-av. transfer; (always sure of a seat;) keys in owner's house, No. 283; best of reference required.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES TO LET—NO. 32 GREENWICH [illegible] between 5th-av. and 13th-st.; No. 140 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; No. 30 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 38 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET, BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence, at Great Neck, Long Island, 14½ miles, by rail from 34th-st. ferry. Large house, overlooking the Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 22 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 52d-st., full size, and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY TO November, a country place, near Madison, N. J.; plenty of shade and good roads. For particulars inquire of A. E. KITCHELL, No. 108 Gold-st., New-York.

TENTH-ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH-AV.—To rent, a medium-sized brown-stone English-basement house completely furnished. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house in [illegible], very elegantly furnished, and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A WELL-furnished dwelling, pleasantly situated. Address [illegible], Box No. 287 Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS [illegible] shrubbery; [illegible] lawn in front [illegible] carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE [illegible], New-Jersey.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, the [illegible] of Greenwich, [illegible] with abundance of fruit; hot and cold water throughout the house; overlooks the Sound. Apply to THOS. G. RITCH, Executor, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT THREE-STORY high-stoop house, fifteen rooms; also part of a house, seven rooms, in East 10th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 264 Bowery.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the house No. 68 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. [illegible], No. 546 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST [illegible]-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 600 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT. The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICKARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A hotel, (to be kept only as a temperance house,) with forty acres of ground adjoining, in a good location in New-Jersey; seventeen miles from Jersey City; Eastern applicants preferred. Address THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 51 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

TO FANCY GOODS, SILK OR DRY GOODS DEALERS, AND OTHERS.—To lease, the very desirable premises, No. 388 Broadway, for a term of years from 1st of May next, to a responsible party; terms will be made easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LOTS AND OFFICES HITHerto occupied by the subscribers, with or without steam power. They are very light and very desirable for mechanical purposes. F. HART & CO., Printers, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—IN AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION, a few steps from A. T. Stewart's store, for professional and dwelling purposes, the principal part of the house No. 9 East 10th-st. Apply to A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 770 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 104 6TH-AV., near 32d-st., size 25x85, nearly level with sidewalk and in complete order; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 349 WEST-ST., Between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 38 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 25 Murray-st., a first-class business stand. For full particulars inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT new store, No. 7 Bond-st.; also, offices of same; well adapted to the jewelry business. A. S. HOPE, No. 21 Bond-st.

TO LET—DOWN-TOWN STABLES AND dwellings, No. 60 Warren-st., near Hudson-st. Inquire at No. 15 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 84 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. [illegible] Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR to let, 75 John-st. Fixtures for sale.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, lots between 53d and 62d sts., 10th and 11th avs., New-York. Address A. J. VANDERBILT, Post-office Box No. 1,380 New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS house, in good neighborhood, near 5th-av.; will pay all cash, or part cash and balance other real estate. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 126th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 126th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY,
By order of Estate of John P. Mead, deceased, and others.

The splendid business property situated on the south-east corner of Bedford and Flushing avs., consisting of large store and dwelling, small house and barn, and three lots. The location is an excellent one for business. It has been occupied as a store for many years at very remunerative rent. Terms easy.

Also,
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON ATLANTIC-AV., WARREN-ST., CHAUNCEY-ST. and MARION-ST.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE—N. s., 164 ft. w. of Utica-av., 5 lots.
WARREN-STREET—N. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 1 lot.
MARION-STREET—N. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.
CHAUNCEY-STREET—S. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York, and at No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BAYARD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., plaintiff, and ISRAEL RUBENSTEIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, which, upon the division of the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, was allotted, with other property, to Euphemia W. Van Rensselaer, as and for her share of, in and to the same, situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Bayard-street, and known by the street number 33, (thirty-three,) distinguished on the map of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York as part of lots Nos. 279, (two hundred and seventy-nine,) 280, (two hundred and eighty,) and 281, (two hundred and eighty-one,) and by the like numbers on the map of land in the City of New-York belonging to the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, said lot being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and seventy-five feet in depth on each side, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DEscribed real estate at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER AND BROOME STS.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROOME AND WOOSTER STREETS.—Known as No. [illegible] Wooster-st., being 100 feet on Wooster by 75 feet on Broome, with the buildings erected thereon. Lot 100x75 feet.

WOOSTER-STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—House and lot No. 147 Wooster; size of lot, 25x100. The house is a substantial three-story and basement brick building.

TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

THE VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST SIDE OF SEVENTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS.—Size of building about [illegible].

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. [illegible] Madison-avenue, [illegible] between [illegible] sts. [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AND WATER FRONT ON 131ST AND 132D STS., AND HARLEM RIVER, TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS.—The twenty-four lots of land situate on the north side of 131st-st., and south side of 132d-st., commencing [illegible] east of Avenue A, and extending to the Harlem River, together with the valuable water-front in front of same, as per diagram above. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

CROTON POINT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Dr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, on Croton Point, will be offered for sale at auction in the month of June next. HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY DEsires to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary, as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; would be willing to assist in sewing and housekeeping; references given and required; country preferred. Address Miss C., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; highly respectable and an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chamber-maid and laundress by a very respectable young woman; an excellent laundress, French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best references. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as housekeeper; is a good sewer and manager; can give excellent references. Inquire at the Washington Hotel, No. 275 4th-av., of E. R.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman, and very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent baker; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking in all its branches; the best of City references. Call at No. 23 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored nurse and chamber-maid. Apply for three days at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl to take care of growing children, and to do sewing or upstairs work; excellent references. Call or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MOTHER and daughter, Protestants, as cook and waitress, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 155 East [illegible]-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general house-work, or chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 230 7th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of taking a man's place; best of City references given. Apply at No. 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; first-class City references. Call or address 233 West 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, all its branches; an excellent bread and pastry baker; unexceptionable City references; call or address for two days, No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private boarding-house; would assist in coarse washing and ironing; can be seen from 10 to 6 at No. 518 West 37th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread, biscuit and pastry baker; will assist with the coarse washing; good City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 421 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or to wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 113 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, chamber-maid and sewing; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go to the country. Apply at No. 230 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 352 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, married, no children, English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-house, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address JAMES JACKSON, Scott-st., between Montgomery and Summit avs., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SWEDE, A SITUATION as first-rate farm-hand, or as useful man on a gentleman's place; is a good hand with horses, driving, &c., and is very handy with carpenter's tools; willing and not afraid to work; has good references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; unexceptionable references. Address THOMAS, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman or groom; no objections to go in the country. Address ROBERT HARRIS, No. 133 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMer's situation by a respectable Protestant man; has had twenty-five years' experience; understands the management and care of stock, greenhouse and graperies, cold and hot; is a good tobacco raiser; understands the management of it from the seed, and until packed in the case for market; can give the best of reference from his last place of seven years' servitude. Address J., farmer, Box 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; excellent reference. Address M. C., No. 578 Broadway, Lead-store, or in care of (present employer) W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical gardener in every branch; greenhouse, graperies and improvements; good care taken of a gentleman's place; good references. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of experience and ability as clerk, or any active employment; wages not so much an object as a situation; good City references. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, WANTS a situation; understands gardening of vegetables perfectly; also, the care of horses and cows. Can be seen or address at Hauser's Hotel, No. 209 Broome-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer, (German, small family,) a first-class gardener's place; best recommendations. J. S., Box No. 672, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, a first-class linen salesman; one thoroughly competent to take a leading position in a large business; none others need apply. Address Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR AND DRUMmer, with knowledge of lumber, especially black walnut, and well acquainted with consumers of lumber in this City; must be active, and have the best of references. Address, stating salary required, J. P. E., Station F.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITH NO family to work on a farm; must be a good plowman; a house to live in; also a single young man to work on a farm, milk and make himself generally useful. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Morristown, Spring Valley, N. J.

AN ASSISTANT IN COMPILING A law book wanted for about eight months; entire time preferred; short-hand reporting serviceable. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, (not over $100 per month,) LEXICON, Box No. 134 Herald Office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE A young man from 16 to 18 years old; must be a good penman and able to copy correctly. Address in handwriting of applicant, [illegible], Rooms Nos. 5 and 6 No. 39 Wall-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant nurse, to take charge of an infant from birth; best reference required. Apply at No. 33 5th-av., from 9 till 1.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED for the Domestic Sewing Machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

Grand Exposition
At Retail.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make their Grand Exposition of
Spring Novelties,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, 27, 28, AND 29 FEBRUARY.
A visit from friends, customers and strangers from neighboring cities is respectfully solicited.
THE BUILDING WILL BE LIGHTED
Every evening until 9 o'clock.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against PETER V. WINTERS and Mary E., his wife, William T. Hunt and Sarah F., his wife, Edward DeCamp and Margaret Jane, his wife, Leander Stone, John Van Orden, Job Throckmorton, Fanny E. Lichtenstein and — Lichtenstein, her husband, Erastus Brainard, Henry G. Nichols, Rollin L. Powers, The Union Manufacturing Company, Henry McCormick, Thomas B. Tice, Abner H. Keeney, Receiver; David Robetsch and Moritz Tansig, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn; John J. Drake and Charles Drake, Albert G. Waterman, John Whaley, The National Shoe and Leather Bank, Frederick S. Benson, David S. Schanck, B. Dubois Schanck, Theodore W. Morris and Andrew H. Schanck, George Monroe and George Thompson, Emanuel H. Schwartz and Jacob Pulvermacher, Thomas McGuinness, Lavinia Arnold, administratrix, &c. of Welcome V. R. Arnold, deceased; Alfred P. Arnold, [illegible], Julius A. Candee and George C. Hagaman, Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, Davis Collamore and O. H. P. Archer, Receiver, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 10, 1872.

EDMONDS & FIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the above Court, on the 10th day of January, 1872. EDMONDS & FIELDS,
ja27-law6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary [illegible], his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus P. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c. of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Hurst; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Ritch, William P. Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Amended summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 26, 1871.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872. ja27-law6wSa*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM E. WORTHEN, plaintiff, against THE AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on two hundred and fifty dollars from Oct. 1, 1868, on the same sum from April 1, 1869, on the same sum from Oct. 1, 1869, on the same sum from April 1, 1870, on the same sum from Oct. 1, 1870, on the same sum from April 1, 1871, and on the same sum from Oct. 1, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of February, 1872.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
f24-law6wS* Plaintiff's attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—ROBERT GOELET against SARAH DOHRENWEND, wife of George F. C. Dohrenwend, the said George F. C. Dohrenwend, James L. Griffin, George [illegible], Ulric Ventlander, Rhoda B. Mack and Amos M. Atwell, and Vincent Kenyon, assignees, &c., George M. Harpel, Reuben Mapelsden.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 15, 1871.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
Att'y for Plaintiff, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 16th day of December, 1871. ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
f17-law6wS* Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, WILLIAM WETHERBEE and GAVIN H. WATSON, plaintiffs, against JAMES B. YOUNG, HENRY H. BOODY, The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To said defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 18, 1872.

CHAS. E. SOULE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, on the 19th day of January, 1872. CHAS. E. SOULE,
f10-law6wSa* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. [illegible], Defendants.—Summons for Relief (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and in case you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MACHINERY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS OF THE COUNTRY.

I am now prepared to dispose of, at private sale, the printing material in the building, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., formerly occupied by the New-York Printing Company, consisting of presses, type, lithographic stones, brass rules, stands, cases, cabinets, wood cuts, choice vignettes from the best artists, paper, hydraulic press, steam cutter, &c., &c.

The whole being confessedly the most complete establishment in the country.

Catalogues sent on application.

The prices will be fixed on each article and will afford purchasers the opportunity to secure the best material at a great reduction from foundry prices.

JOHN F. TROW.

The Caxton Building, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., recently occupied by the New-York Printing Company, to let with steam power.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D.D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE—East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. [illegible], Pastor—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, sixth lecture in the course of "Popular Lectures on Christianity and Modern Thought," by Right Rev. Bishop HUNTINGTON. Strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. M. HILL will preach 10½ A. M. and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 2 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. J. B. BRACKETT, of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. [illegible], Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture before the society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 738 8th-av.

BISHOP VAIL, OF KANSAS, WILL present the importance of sustaining Protestant educational institutions in the West, and the efforts which he is making in that regard, particularly in his own diocese, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½, in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, when a collection will be made in behalf of the Christian School for Girls in Topeka, Kansas.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY EVENING in Second-street (below Avenue C) Methodist Episcopal Church. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries, and Bible Rights in Our Bible Land.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Downing and Bedford sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited.

BABYLON IS FALLEN!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Execution of Judgment on Apostate Christendom.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. H. GOULD, late of Hartford, at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., below 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, the Pastor; and at 7½ P. M., by SARAH F. SMILEY, of the Society of Friends, who will also preach Feb. 21 and 28, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN; MONDAY praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 113 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M.; services TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 10½ A. M. and THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. on *Samson's Riddle*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Personal Contact with Jesus*. Strangers are provided with seats. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, COR. Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D., of Boston, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, Feb. 25, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*What Do Unitarians Believe.*

CALVARY CHURCH—CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—This church will be open SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Services and sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS. Subject—*The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relations to the Catholic Church.*

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, ("TIMOTHY TITcomb,") author of "Kathrina," will lecture on *The Social Undertow*, at Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

Tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at the Hall.

DAVID, THE STRIPLING; OR, THE [illegible] will be the subject of a discourse SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, Pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, in East 55th-st., between [illegible] and Lexington avs.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—REV. HENRY POWERS will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Full choir of over forty voices. No collection. The following SUNDAY EVENING these services will be resumed at the Academy of Music.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. FERGUSON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½; the first in a series on *The Second Coming of Christ*. EVENING at 7½. Prof. O. M. Newell, Musical Director and Organist.

FAREWELL—REV. R. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (corner 2d-av. and 14th-st.,) will preach his farewell sermon to his congregation SABBATH MORNING, previous to leaving for Paris to take charge of the American Chapel.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Baptismal service and preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Sermon at 7½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½. All invited.

FIRST R. P. CHURCH, ATTORNEY-st. Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. subject, *Encouragement to the Few*. At night, 7 o'clock, subject, *The First Death on Earth*. Services at 3 P. M. All invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sister JANE DUNNING will preach in the MORNING, and Brother JOHN GRAY in the EVENING.

FREE EVENING SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY in Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock; morning services at 10½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on Sunday, Feb. 25.

FOR RENT—A CHURCH THAT WILL seat 600 persons, in a first-rate location; immediate possession. Address CHURCH, Box No. 872 Post-office, New-York.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GENESIS AND GEOLOGY.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver the sixth lecture in his course upon the above subject, SUNDAY EVENING, in the New Church house of worship, on 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Special subject: *The Creation of the Sun and Moon.* Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

GO TO THE GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Williamsburg, near [illegible], SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, and hear Rev. T. F. KENDRICK'S tenth discourse on the Bible in our Public Schools. Topic—*Its Distinguishing Character*. Also, Rev. WM. C. CLARK, 10½ A. M. Don't forget the Bible-class anniversary, March the 12th, 7½ P. M.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 25, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av. Rev. SAMUEL H. [illegible], Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, at 10½; and fifth sermon to young men in the EVENING, 7½.

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED PEW (No. 120) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church to let. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,003.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av. SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ A. M. Annual Missionary Sermon by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., Missionary Secretary, at 3½ P. M. Address on Mission Work at 7½ P. M.; and address by O. G. NORTH, Esq., on the same subject.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., morning and evening. Subjects, 10½ A. M.—*Our Lord and the Woman of Canaan*; P. M. at 7½, *Home Life in the Great City*. Seats free to all.

REV. C. B. FORD WILL PREACH in John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½. The Pastor, Rev. [illegible], in the EVENING, at 7½. Subject—*John's Vision*. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to [illegible].

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D. WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st, between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism in the evening.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible class in the lecture room at 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Our Lord's Counsels of Perfection.*

REV. A. B. THAYER WILL PREACH AT the Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3 P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH in the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Spiritual Manifestations*. Evening service as usual.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., RECTOR of the Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av. on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½ and holy communion at 9. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. C. E. WOODRUFF at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PUTNAM will preach next WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Rev. Dr. MATSON next FRIDAY EVENING, in the course of sermons for Lent.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 25th inst., Rev. J. S. WILLIS will preach morning and evening. Seats free. Mr. WILLIS will lecture in this Church MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Social Aristocracy.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, from Philadelphia, at 10½, 3 and 7 P. M. Subjects—*The Second Coming of Christ* and *A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead*. All are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST Church, near 8th-av.—DOUGLAS RUSSELL, the Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. Also every evening during the week at 7½.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach in the MORNING, and the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH PULLMAN, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 128 West 28th-st.—Elder J. R. COOK will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Second Advent Essential to the Great Salvation*; and at 7½ A. M., subject—*The Faith once Plain*. Meeting also at 3 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Revival meetings each evening of the week except Saturday.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M., followed by a short address by Prof. BENJ. N. MARTIN, D. D.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRIStian Workers of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.) All lectures are delivered in the College Building, 42d-st., between Madison av. and the Grand Central Depot. Lectures for next week: TUESDAY, 27th inst.—"Scenery of Bible Lands Illustrative of Scripture." No. 3.—*The Dead Sea*, by Professor W. H. THOMSON, M. D. THURSDAY, 29th inst.—*How to Choose and How to Use Sunday-school Lessons*, by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., editor of the Sunday-school Journal. SATURDAY, March 2d, prox.—*Informal Meetings*, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Mission. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had without charge at the door, on evening of lecture.

THE WASHINGTON-STREET [illegible] Episcopal Church, Hoboken, New-Jersey, will be dedicated on SABBATH, Feb. 25, 1872. Rev. [illegible] will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. JAMES S. CHADWICK at 3 P. M., and Rev. EDWD. G. ANDREWS, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The eleventh lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE CONCERT AND EXHIBITION given at the Seventh-street M. E. Church last night was a grand success, and, by request, will be repeated with a change of programme on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

"WONDERFUL THINGS, QUEER FOLKS AND QUEER DOCTRINES OF THE AGE."—Lecture in the Allen-street M. E. Church, on the above subject, by JOHN [illegible], Esq., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING by Rev. JOHN [illegible]. Young People's meeting in the EVENING at 7½ in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed the — day of February, 1872, Southern District of New-York, ss.: Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it appearing that the said Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company has been dissolved by a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and that there are no officers of said Company upon whom service of this order can be made personally, and that Richard L. Franklin has been appointed receiver of said Company,

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said Company by publishing the same once in the New-York *Daily Times* and in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* at least five days previous to the day herein required for its appearance.

And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Richard L. Franklin by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode in said district at least five days previous to the day herein required for the appearance of said Company.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime and until the further order of this Court the said Richard L. Franklin, his agents, servants and attorneys, and each of them, and all other persons, be, and they are hereby enjoined, restrained and forbidden from selling, removing, or disposing of, or parting with, the property or effects or assets of the said Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, or any part or portion thereof, and from in any manner interfering therewith, except for the preservation thereof, and that an injunction issue out of and under the seal of this Court to the above purport and effect.

Witness the Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the [L. S.] City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, 1872.

(Signed.) GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
E. P. & H. T. LEE, Solicitors for Petitioner.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BIDDLE and THOMAS B. CLATWORTHY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George E. Biddle and Thomas B. Clatworthy, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1872.

f24-law6wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Septimus E. Swift, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick Purcell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1872.

f17-law6wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 16th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 352 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 20th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 788 Broadway, a lot of fixtures, &c., belonging to the millinery establishment of the said bankrupt, on TUESDAY, the 5th of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.—New-York, Feb. 23, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

COAL.

COAL—WHITE ASH, EGG, AT $6 PER TON, delivered; all other coal at reduced prices. Apply at No. 213 Bowery, No. 211 Greene-st., No. [illegible], and at wood office, foot of Leroy-st. JACOB WEEKS.

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FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA.....Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA.....Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA.....Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
PALMYRA.....Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Mar. 23, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

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Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage.....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

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Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Feb. 24, 4 P. M.
BALTIC.....March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC.....March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 3½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13, at 3½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Mar. 20, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 3½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency. Steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous. Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —— and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM.....April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 22. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7. CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14. For freight or passage apply to E. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to E. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to Europe, or the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS MAGNOLIA, Capt. Reason, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 8 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest. This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis. Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE, the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock. The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS

IN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c. &c. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand. GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world. Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted. JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAMOPAC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, No. 69 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 13, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. ED. SAPORTAS, President. New-York, Feb. 22, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit: Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 8, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000. Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 226, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000. Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year. The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller. No bids will be considered at less than par. The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 20, 1872.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY, NO. 211 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Gas Light and Heat Company will be held at No. 211 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock. A. D. ELMER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, or the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000,

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $5,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR. This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland. The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile. As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them. Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WE RECOMMEND

As a Safe and Profitable Investment THE FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CT. BONDS

OF THE **Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company,**

Which we are Selling at 90 and Interest.

They are issued at the rate of $20,000 a mile on a completed line, which has cost triple that amount, and which is in successful operation. The stock of the Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under its auspices the line has become a trunk line between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, while it possesses a valuable local traffic, furnished by the fertile, well-settled and developed section of the State of Ohio through which it runs.

E. W. CLARK & Co., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., New-York.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE **Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,**

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY. We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD, And those of the PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received. Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent., AND OSWEGO CITY 7's, FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof. Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees. JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York. JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 31 Exchange-st., Boston. JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio. New-York, Jan. 30, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Equitable Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary. BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 4th day of March, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against said Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the remainder of moneys in the hands of the Receiver discharged. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $20 per share on the new stock of this Company remaining unpaid be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872. G. F. COMINGS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $16,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of the State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer. ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,607.

Municipal Bonds.

10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Safety and Profit Combined.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot. We have at all times GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS for sale at the lowest market rates. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway Company, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 30th day of March proximo, for the purchase of FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS. Issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872. These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin. The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 26, 1872. Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor on the day and time named. The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor. The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office. Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States. The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered. Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same. JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor. Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the FORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,000 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c. Great Western Railway Company. FEB. 19, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors and whose debts have been ascertained as follows: First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States. Second—Judgments actually obtained against said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and Third—All other creditors of said Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialities. Office for payment No. 163 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver. Norwood & Coggeshall, Attorneys for Receiver. Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS' LEASE AND furniture and the well-established business of the Clarendon House, Nyack, on the Hudson; house contains forty rooms; large grounds, plenty of shade, good vegetable garden, abundance of strawberries; barn, with accommodation for eight horses; if not sold by the 20th of March, will be rented furnished or unfurnished, as the present occupant will leave for Europe. Further particulars Post-office Box No. 139, Nyack, N. Y.

CAPITAL WANTED—AND AN ENTERprising man to introduce one of the most important and lucrative improvements in the market. Has been tested and proved. Absolutely controls a monopoly of the business. Or we will take care of sales if a responsible party can be found to manufacture. E. F. ROBERTS & CO., Consulting Engineers, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

$30,000.—TO $50,000.—WANTED the above amount to extend an old and well established manufacturing business; the best of references given and required; only principals dealt with. Address, for interview, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 135 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF a first-class livery stable, situated up town in a first-class location; doing a good business; good reasons for selling; part of the purchase money will be taken out in work. Address LIVERY, station E.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNER OF THE [illegible]

A ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND open road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAYTON, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, SIX-teen hands, suitable for single or double harness; to be seen at private stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

LIGHT-TOP WAGON AND HARNESS for sale cheap. Stable, 38th-st. and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 9 WEST 28TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First-class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

TWO LARGE ELEGANT ROOMS, with all conveniences, very handsomely furnished, without board, to gentlemen; small private family, house and locality first-class. No. 9 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large, well-furnished room, well calculated for two or three, now vacant; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 880 Broadway, near 17th-st.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms at usual rates. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 156 Hudson-st., corner of Leight. Watchman all night.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only, without board, in a house of a private family, No. 43 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 12 EAST 40TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 504 5TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 26 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT cheerful rooms, connecting, second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a quiet and refined home; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO pleasant furnished hall-rooms, to gentlemen only; moderate terms. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d-st., near Irving.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

NO. 41 WEST 33TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished extension on first floor, with dressing-room and exclusive bath attached, with board; reference.

$6 TO $16 PER WEEK.—LARGE WELL furnished rooms, with good board to families or single persons; table board, $4 50. 150 Bleecker-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, (OWNING house,) about going to Europe, would rent all or part, fully furnished. Apply at No. 151 West 44th-st.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, single rooms, with board.

NO. 39 WEST 4TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor to let to a party of gentlemen or private family; references exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, or a single room, without board; best references. No. 29 West 14th-st.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, near Union-square.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK. CORNER 4TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,050 62
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,622 99
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,219 00
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,208 63
	$1,069,050 62

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHARLES SCHAFFER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 129 Chatham-square, and No. 82 New-Bowery, New-York. NOTICE.—Interest on deposits made now will be dated from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,519,386 10.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $3,495,590 73. Surplus, $212,000 31.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine street, New-York, on the 4th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst.; at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors and whose said claims have been ascertained and adjusted at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 28th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of each day. Dated, Feb. 21, 1872. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company. STEPHEN W. [illegible], Attorney for Receiver.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872. A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank, on and after the 28th inst. H. R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

NOTICE.—TOWN OF FLUSHING FREE road bonds.—Coupons of above bonds due 1st of September, 1871, and 1st of March, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, corner of Rector-st. and Broadway, on and after March 1, 1872. E. A. LAWRENCE, Supervisor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JAS. H. PHINNEY and JAMES H. URQUHART was dissolved on the 31st day of January, 1872, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by JAMES H. PHINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. (Signed,) JAMES H. PHINNEY, JAS. URQUHART. NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 31, 1872.

FEB. 16, 1872. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing under name of PALMER & BOND, at No. 157 Washington-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Palmer will make all settlements, and continue the commission business at above place. F. A. PALMER, B. F. BOND.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. B. HUMPHREYS and THEODORE C. FREEMAN, under the firm name of HUMPHREYS & FREEMAN, was dissolved Feb. 19, 1872, by mutual consent. WM. B. HUMPHREYS is paying all debts and collecting all moneys due the firm.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date. MUNROE & CO., Paris. JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York. JAN. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872. MR. THOMAS S. BUCHAN HAS AN interest in our business from this date. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

NEWSPAPERS.

SCANDINAVIAN POST.

THE SCANDINAVIAN POST is published daily, semi-weekly and weekly in New-York by Gustavus Olsen, No. 26 Chambers-st., opposite City Hall, and is a true Republican journal, devoted to politics and literature, and the only Scandinavian paper east of Chicago, and as it is the only paper in the language published in this city, it cannot fail to prove a very valuable advertising medium to all persons and houses desiring to obtain the patronage of the Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians and Danes) resident in this country. Messrs. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents in New-York, receive and forward advertisements for *Scandinavian Post*.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last appearances of MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON previous to her departure for Europe. Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH beg to inform the public that their season of ITALIAN OPERA will commence on MONDAY, March 4. In announcing their second season, the Messrs. Strakosch trust that they may refer with justifiable pride to the BRILLIANT SUCCESS of their Autumn and Winter season. Messrs. Strakosch believe it will be remembered as honorable on their part to have rescued and given vitality to the institution of Italian opera in America. During the last two years the "seasons" of opera in New-York have been of such a character that they more resembled opera spasms than "opera seasons." The average duration of these "seasons" have been from one day to three weeks, while the season, under the direction of the Messrs. Strakosch continued for three months, and obtained, artistically and financially, a success unprecedented in the annals of Italian opera. It is with gratification that the Messrs. Strakosch refer to their engagement with the greatest vocalist and lyric artist of the age, MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. To the present time, the only artists acknowledged by and known in Europe as of the first-class who visited this country have been Mme. Malibran, Mme. Jenny Lind, Grisi, Sontag, Alboni and Mlle. Nilsson, and of those world-renowned artists only two have been adopted by the American public. They are JENNY LIND and MLLE. NILSSON. Mme. Lind obtained public favor as a concert singer by her marvelous vocalization. Mlle. Nilsson has obtained an equal success as a concert singer, and has augmented that success by her splendid dramatic powers. Whether in the classic works of Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, &c., or in the various dramatic roles of modern Italian Opera, Mlle. NILSSON has shown such versatility as only appertains to true genius, and has proved herself to be without a peer. This is evidenced by the crowded assemblage of culture and fashion which nightly thronged the Academy of Music, where evening dress was spontaneously adopted as de rigueur—a compliment never before paid to any artist in this country. The appearance of Mlle. NILSSON in a series of operatic performances was an occasion of such importance that the Messrs. Strakosch were most anxious that she should be supported by artists of the highest talents. For that purpose engagements were made with Mlle. MARIE LEON DUVAL, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,

Mons. V. CAPOUL,	Signor P. BRIGNOLI,
Mons. A. BARRE,	Signor BARTOLINI,
Mons. JAMET,	Signor RONCONI.

The success of these artists has been indorsed by the musical connoisseurs of America. All possible attention has been given to the general effect of the mise-en-scene. The Orchestra and Chorus, selected from the best musicians and chorus singers of Europe and America, were numerically stronger than on any previous occasion, and could not fail to give a satisfactory result under the direction of the accomplished musician and eminent conductor of America, M. MAX MARETZEK. The Messrs. Strakosch regret that the series of performances cannot be extended beyond three weeks, in consequence of the approaching London season, which promises to be one of unusual brilliancy, and for which all the principal artists of the world are engaged to appear.

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872, when will be presented MIGNON. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON, in her original creation of.....MIGNON
Mlle. Marie Leon Duval.....Filina
Mlle. Ferretti.....Federico
Mons. V. Capoul.....Guglielmo
Mons. M. Jamet.....Lotario
Signor Lyall.....Laerte
Signor Coletti.....Giarno

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.....LEONORA
Miss Annie Louise Cary.....Azucena
Signor Brignoli.....Manrico
Signor Bartolini.....Conte di Luna

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, MARTHA.

With Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as.....Lady Henrietta
Miss Annie Louise Cary as.....Nancy
Mons. V. Capoul as.....Lionel
Mons. Jamet as.....Plunket
Signor Coletti as.....Count Tristan
Signor Locatelli as.....The Sheriff

SATURDAY, March 9, at 1 P. M., GRAND MATINEE. FAUST.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.....MARGHERITA
Miss Annie Louise Cary as.....Siebel
Mons. Capoul.....Faust
Mons. Barre.....Valentine
Mons. Jamet.....Mephisto

Grand Chorus and Orchestra and Military Band, &c. MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor. General admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4, according to location; boxes, $30 and $25. The sale of boxes and seats for those who desire to subscribe for six or the entire series of operatic performances will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. The sale for any single night or Matinee will commence on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Steinway pianos are used by the Strakosch opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 4. Subscribers wishing to retain their boxes and seats for the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, will apply at the stage door of the Academy of Music.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE. THE GREAT SOCIETY SENSATION. TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK. THIRTIETH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. Butler.....Manager. Re-engagement of the great ventriloquist, MR. R. D. DAVIS. The grand sensational burlesque, BAD DICKEY. Extra matinee on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Usual matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

POPULAR REFORM CONCERTS. SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, Harlem Music Hall; MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, Central Baptist Church, cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Societies applying, address, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., for sale and to hire. W. SHEA, the Clothier, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S hotel and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 60 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M. Northern and Western Express.
3.00 P. M. Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo; leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass train.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of February, 1872. WILLIAM A. BOND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCOIS MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 330 East Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York the 27th day of January, 1872. MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING, until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in four acts, THE VETERAN. This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects and comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX! NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources. COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent. ALL NEW. Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. I. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA. BOX-BOOK OPEN For a VETERAN MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb. 24. N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CAESAR. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS. Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, (His first appearance at this Theatre,) as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS.....as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as.....JULIUS CAESAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....as.....PORTIA

JULIUS CAESAR. MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE. Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

223d to 230th TIME. G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY. THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.

COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO.

FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell
FOX	*	Martens	*	Wilson	*	Kiralfy	*	Cassell

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, HUMPTY DUMPTY in an extra performance matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FAREWELL MATINEE. THE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY FAREWELL MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Flotow's charming lyric opera, in four acts, MARTHA. EVENING AT 8, LAST PERFORMANCE, Meyerbeer's great opera, in five acts, L'AFRICAINE. Jacob Muller, Karl Formes, D'Alphonse, Anna Bozetti, Joseph Weinlich, Carl Bernard, Jameson, Lacharias, Lehmann, Mme. Inez Fabbri.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, at 8 o'clock. EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL. THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND. Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader. And the famed MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY. Mme. INEZ FABBRI, prima donna assoluta. Mlle. ANNA ELZER, the charming young soprano. Herr JACOB MULLER, the renowned baritone. Herr CARL BERNARD, the popular tenor. Prof. R. MULDER, conductor. Reappearance of Mr. J. LEVY, cornet. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Box Ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the box-office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of the BLACK CROOK. NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES. P. T. BARNUM'S EQUESTRIAN GOAT ALEKIS. THE SPANISH MINSTRELS, THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE, THE GREAT MAJILTONS IN A NEW ACT, The Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Veil, the Infant Athletes and Juvenile Ballet. MONDAY, Feb. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN, AND THE CONGRESS OF GREAT DANSUSES.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way. CROWDED HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled

Mr. MACKAYE as COL. GRAY.	MARRIAGE. MARRIAGE.	Miss GRISWOLD as MRS. BROOKS.
Every Night.	MARRIAGE.	Saturday Matinee.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LAST MATINEE TODAY, AT 2. LAST MATINEE at 2. { The young } LAST NIGHT at 8. American Comedienne, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT, In the new sensational drama entitled DARLING. Concluding with the successful burlesque (last time) of DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss BELLE HOWITT, Mr. W. H. HEEZE, Mr. A. H. SHELDON, and the entire burlesque company will appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT.....Director. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING at 8. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS. ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS In their Exciting Feats of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic skill.

STEINWAY HALL.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. "A more refined and delightful feast of music could not be obtained."—*Herald.* "Crowded by a brilliant and appreciative audience."—*Times.* Mr. S. B. Mills and Señor Sarasate. Third matinee, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, assisted by the most eminent talent. Fourth matinee, SATURDAY, March 9. Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music stores.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. THE JUBILEE SINGERS' VOCAL CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the hall, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 101 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

DR. T. S. LAMBERT

Lectures TO-NIGHT, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Upon *Life, Vitality, Longevity.* Tickets 50 cents.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES, ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, [illegible]

MEETINGS.

TO LET TO SOCIETIES—THE LARGE hall, No. 236 Hudson-st., near Spring-st. Inquire on the premises.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE, a first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, each warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 63 Downing-st., offer for sale one organ of two manuals, and two octaves of pedals, new, a very superior instrument; also, one of twelve stops, pedal bourdon, Gothic case, &c., on liberal terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children. Morning, afternoon and evening classes. Pupils can commence at any time. For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, slabs, marble cases, &c., monuments of all designs, very cheap. Also, Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 21 WEST 3D-ST., between Broadway and Mercer-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, tablets, &c.; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

NEWARK, N. J.—THOSE DESIRING IN formation about this great manufacturing city in New-Jersey, address HOLBROOK'S NEWARK CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Confiscation of Newspapers—The Defeat of the Ultramontanes—The Anglo-French Treaty—Possible Effect of its Repeal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

An unpleasant incident of last week has been forcibly recalled to the public mind the defects of our present Press laws, which conceive to "paternal government" a truly despotic power over the Press. Reminders from other parts of the Continent have not been wanting. In Russia, of course, official censorship flourishes as an assumed necessity of political life, but apart from that frigid sanctum of autocracy, Press confiscations and Press restrictions have of late become alarmingly common in Austro-Hungary—where almost every day records a new instance of such rigid supervision—and in the southern States of Germany. In Prussia the Government's desire for popularity manifested since 1866 necessarily precluded practical recourse to such unpopular means, except to silence the Ultramontane and socialist Press, and as those two parties are in antagonism with the ruling majority of the public, the punishment has not given offence. The injustice of the law has, however, recently been brought home to the ruling "National Liberal" Party in the most glaring colors by the confiscation of their leading organ, the *National Zeitung*, along with those other Berlin papers of an exclusively mercantile character, viz., the *Exchange Gazette*, the *Exchange Courier*, and the *Bank & Commerce Gazette*. The authorities could not have selected a more unfavorable opportunity for the exercise of their privilege, nor have exercised it in a more offensive manner. Their plea was the insertion of an advertisement by the Meiningen Bank, which had not even been examined, but was—on the sole ground of the signature—presumed to refer to the proposed illegal issue of lottery shares, to which attention had been called in the Chamber. The advertisement turned out to refer to a totally different matter, and as for the suspected issue, the Minister of Commerce subsequently declared that neither the Executive nor Parliament had anything to do with its impugnation, since the whole matter comes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the common law Courts. Thus not only would the plea advanced by the Police authorities have been entirely invalid, but it did not even exist. There was some more illegality in the act. Confiscations should emanate from the public law officers, not from the Police. However, not only did the Police act entirely on its own authority, but it even failed to advise the law officer of the district till three days after, when an acquittal was the inevitable result. The harshness of such a measure is obvious. Not only is an undeserved slur cast upon a paper, and all its subscribers exposed to needless inconveniences, but the expense incurred by the republication of old matter in the following numbers, and of the return of advertisement money, all in all amounting to thousands of thalers, is a serious loss to the proprietors. The matter was duly brought before the House, but failed to provoke an animated discussion. Nevertheless, and even though the Minister of the Interior was entitled to vindicate the proceedings of his subalterns by the strict letter of the law, it is not likely that Prince BISMARCK will long postpone a reform which the public so generally and justly demands.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ULTRAMONTANES.

The full scope and decisive character of the defeat which the Bavarian Ultramontanes have suffered a week ago, is only now becoming apparent, after it has found an echo in Prince BISMARCK's speech to the Prussian Chambers. That there is no love lost between the German Chancellor and the Ultramontanes must long have been obvious to every one possessing an opportunity of watching the violent attacks directed against Papalism printed in the semi-official part of the *North German Gazette*, Prince BISMARCK's now accredited organ. The semi-official paper would not hear of quarter, but continued to assail the Ultramontane policy in long leaders recurring in regular intervals, with a vigor leaving no doubt as to their true object; it has also made the clerical questions one of the most conspicuous provocations for picking a quarrel with the Conservative *Cross Gazette*, the advocate of Church discipline in every guise. It is likewise no secret that M. VON MUHLER's action in the Braunsberg school case, in his controversy with the Prussian Bishops, was dictated expressly by his superior. Still, Prince BISMARCK has sought, as much as possible, to keep aloof from the religious dispute. It was not by accident that the field in which battle was offered was removed from Protestant Prussia to Catholic Bavaria. In Berlin it would have become a war between distinct creeds, and the clergy would have found it easy to discredit with the Catholic laity the policy of an avowed Lutheran Government. In Munich Catholics are arrayed against Catholics, strengthened only by an insignificant sprinkling of Protestants. The cause of the recent conflict was a complaint which the Bishop of Augsburg had raised against Government with respect to one of the first of "old Catholic" squabbles, the excommunication of Priest RENFTLE at Mering. Though excommunicated and ordered to leave his living by the diocesan Bishop, M. RENFTLE would not go, and he found himself eventually supported in his resistance by Government. The motion before the Chamber was to reprehend the Ministry and subvert its decision; a side hit was at the same time made against the royal placet. As the Ultramontanes possess the majority in the Chamber, the issue was not considered doubtful, and previous brushes and skirmishes had roused the spirit of hostility on both sides to such a pitch that a fierce debate was foreseen, and was eventually carried with unabated vigor through a whole week. Every Deputy was expected to vote, and at best Government counted on a minority on its own side by three. In that case a dissolution would have followed immediately. On the day of the division so great was the excitement that Government felt induced to garrison the House with infantry in order to protect members from violence and suppress any proposed public demonstration. Providence intervened on behalf of the minority. Two Ultramontane members were suddenly taken so seriously ill as to be disabled from attending—(they are the only two missing from the whole 154 Deputies)—a Liberal Deputy, laid up with a broken leg, recovered so unexpectedly so far as to be able to have himself carried to the House, and the result was a tie; the Ultramontane motion was lost. The enthusiasm with which the intelligence was received in the House and by the public in the galleries and outside is described as extremely imposing. It was re-echoed from all parts of Germany, whither the telegraph immediately carried the message. The news was most acceptable in this City, being interpreted as sealing the doom of particularist opposition to German consolidation. The power of the most potent particularist influences has been broken and the dreaded Ultramontane majority in the Bavarian Chamber is reckoned as a thing of the past. The Bavarian Ultramontanes themselves accept the issue as such, though they have wanted a full week before [illegible] their conviction. They have still, nominally, a majority, but the event has shown that that power is not to be calculated upon on important questions. Several Ultramontanes have voted against their party, and now explain their treason by a desire to avoid a dissolution. Government finds itself thus in possession of a bit wherewith to bridle the unruly opposition. The Ultramontane organs next day appeared with a black rim to denote their spirit of mourning; at the same time the leaders of the party [illegible] their resolution to resign their seats in a body as a demonstration of discontent. Today's *Donau Zeitung*—an accredited Ultramontane paper—announces this intention to be abandoned and the defeat to have been accepted. Consequently, the party will restrict its action, henceforth, rigidly to the defensive, avoiding any offensive measures, and has already withdrawn the "initiative motion" of MM. BARTH and SCHERTHAUER—though it was carried in committee—maintaining the authority of the State Diet to reject resolutions of the Imperial Parliament affecting State rights. Nothing could have more clearly demonstrated the crushing defeat which Papalism has endured. As an after-blow to follow up the advantage already gained, Prince BISMARCK made a long speech on Tuesday last against Ultramontanism in the Prussian Chamber. The Premier Prime Minister has a way of seizing what appear almost random opportunities for delivering his weightiest speeches. In this manner he made some expressions of the leader of the clerical fraction, Ex-Minister WINDHORST, the text for a professedly unprepared and unpremeditated attack. The particular object which M. WINDHORST had addressed himself to, viz., the desired representation of Catholicism in the Ministry and in civil service, was of secondary importance. What M. BISMARCK wished to do was to subject the entire policy of the party to a searching criticism and censure, beginning from the first germ, and following the development to the present stage. The Prince professed himself to have been eager to maintain his traditional amity with the Catholics, but these had rejected his proffered hand, and made themselves the aggressors. The Minister paid a passing compliment to the Jews, whom he seems to have taken under his special protection, contrasting them very favorably with the Catholics. Divested of its rhetorical trappings, the speech means nothing more nor less than a declaration of war to the Ultramontane Party.

THE REPEAL OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

The "denunciation" of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty by the Assembly at Versailles opens new projects to the commercial interest of this country. What France loses by its protectionist policy, it is maintained that Germany ought to gain. As unification and external power advance, the protective barriers drop one by one, and our country devotes more of its energy and attention to foreign trade. The adoption of free trade is considered a question only of time. Its initiation promises to be accelerated by the ill-advised policy of M. THIERS. There may be something more in the eagerness to step commercially into the shoes of France. The intimate relations between England and Austria which have followed the appointment of Count BEUST to the London Embassy have not escaped notice at Berlin and comment in the public Press. Sir A. BUCHANAN and Count ANDRASSY see each other oftener than any two statesmen in Vienna, and something is firmly believed to be on the cards between the two Powers. It requires no suspicious temper to bring the matter into connection with the late negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, via Berlin, which, notwithstanding their promising outward appearances, are believed not to have been as satisfactory as had been wished. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, indeed, makes itself the strenuous advocate of Count ANDRASSY's peaceable policy, but on the other hand Russia continues to construct fortresses on the Austrian frontier, and still refuses to the Southern Empire the concession recently granted to Germany of connecting its eastern railways with the lines on the Russian side of the border. The Anglo-Austrian *rapprochement* is consequently regarded as a counter move to the unsatisfactory St. Petersburg negotiation.

A Wholesome Bit of Morality.

From the "Easy Chair," Harper's Magazine.

It is still very difficult to discover where the bad people are buried. The cemeteries are still symbolically white with monuments to the departed. Shylock and Ralph Nickleby are still, upon their tombstones, the most respected of deceased citizens. Here lies Clytemnestra, a model of the wifely virtues, whom an inconsolable spouse deplores. Beneath this marble, in the tranquil hope of a joyful resurrection, repose the remains of Iago, who kept the noiseless tenor of his way. Beyond sleeps Solomon, most faithful of husbands; and under this turf of buttercups and daisies lie Paris and Lovelace, *arcades ambo*, too early lost. 'Tis pathetic to reflect how much worthier is the world underground than that which still cumbers its surface; and if we, whose lives are indifferent honest, had only had the good fortune to die a century ago, our memories would by this time have been upon our tombstones a very odor of sanctity to the sense of the age which knows us, perhaps, but too well.

In one of his terrible inscriptions suggested for the monuments of the GEORGES, THACKERAY says, "He left an example for youth and for age to avoid. He never did well by man or by woman." Has there been only one such George in the world? And if more, and in every age, in what cemetery have you found their epitaphs? CATALINE was a fascinating and accomplished man. He had many followers, and if his political views and projects were open to differences of opinion, he was certainly well-mannered. Has there been but one CATALINE in history? Or is he confined wholly to a public sphere? CICERO described him as "a corruptor of youth," and no one has denied it. Where is CATALINE buried? If you sought his grave by that epitaph, although his name were Legion, where would you find it? Is there no corruptor of youth now? Have there been none within the last century? None, if you may trust the epitaphs. How long will you abuse our patience, O CATALINE, and be annually buried, like CATO the Censor, with crosses of white camellias laid upon your coffin, and wreaths of immortelles hung upon the weeping effigy of Virtue which guards your sleep?

But if a man were brutal and coarse and cruel in his life, must we needs insist upon it when he is gone? When MACBETH leaves us, must we write upon his grave, he lying below defenseless, "*Hic jacet* a hypocrite?" When old Satanas departs to a sphere of light and truth, shall we carve upon his monument, "Father of lies?" Is it manly? Shall we have no mercy? Do we really know any man; and shall charity be forgotten? To be human is to be frail; and is not the fact that we must die at all, of which the grave is proof, itself sufficient comment upon our weakness? Here lies Col. Newcome—tender, generous, noble, child-like heart! Shall we add that he was credulous and ignorant? Dear Uncle Toby is in the next grave. Shall we shout in marble, "*siste, viator*, contemplate his foibles?" Sacred to the memory of Samuel Pickwick. Is the inscription incomplete if we do not chisel beneath it, "A wind-bag pricked by Death?"

But epitaphs are written more forcibly than upon tombstones. When old Silenus dies, and the white camellias and the lilies of the valley and the rose-buds are strewn upon his bier, and the "universally lamented" is cut upon the monument, the satire is pathetic, but it is slight. But when the bloated old debauchee is cautiously and forgivingly praised in the papers, and everybody solemnly pretends not to know what everybody knows that everybody else does know, it is a sign not of charity, but of public demoralization. Catiline corrupts youth by his example. Then his own offenses bring him to a sudden end, and the newspapers speak of him so deprecatingly, so gingerly, that as a good man being dead yet speaketh, so a bad man being dead yet corrupteth. His evil influence is not suffered to perish with him, but it is cherished and extended and confirmed, and his death, like his life, demoralizes.

Dick Turpin no longer rides in jack-boots upon Hounslow Heath, stopping my Lord Bishop and the Right Honorable the Earl of Garter, and no longer stands at the dock, the hero of St. Giles', and goes no longer to the gallows in a blaze of glory, with a huge nosegay in his button-hole. Richard Turpin is a very different fellow now in his costume of today, but he is the same Dick of the jack-boots and the heath, the vulgar robber who smirks and is called smart. He drives a fine equipage, and lives luxuriously, and keeps a harem, and frequents Wall-street, and beats everybody in the game of making money, and spends it profusely and splendidly. He dazzles the eyes of the widow's son, and bewilders his mind. The boy sees the money with which Richard surrounds himself by means which honorable men despise. He hears him called good-humoredly a great rascal, and sees that he buys Judges, and steals vast properties, and procures laws to protect him, and the boy hears that all men are fallible, and that some men are no worse than other men, and that money is a fine thing, and honor and truth and respect and all the rest of it are very well, but see what power, what pleasure, what luxury Turpin commands! Then the poor boy rushes for the same prizes, and fails, and ends in disgrace, the jail, suicide. And Dick Turpin tosses a hundred dollars to the boy's mother, and a generous Press exclaims, "Not a model man, perhaps; but what noble generosity! The friend of the widow and the orphan! When he dies, how many poor homes will be darkened with grief!" Indeed! And does the hundred dollars pay the widow for her boy?

Dick Turpin is airy and gay, but he is a corrupter of youth. It is not difficult to be generous with the money of others. A year ago it was announced that Greed had given \$40,000 or \$60,000 to the poor. "There," said the admirers of Turpin, "you may say what you will of Greed. He, too, is not a polished man; he is not a scholar nor a [illegible] gentleman; but he is one of the people; he is large-hearted and generous. Who else has given \$50,000 to the poor?" Yes, and who else has stolen \$5,000,000? The politest gentlemen of the highway were notoriously gallant. The Marquis of Gentytoo they compelled to descend from his carriage, and sent the trudging market woman home in it. They eased the pockets of the Spanish ambassador, and threw a doubloon to the leper hiding behind the hedge. It was a cheap munificence. So was Greed's. It was not the \$50,000, the giving of which caused such a burst of good feeling, and the exclamation, "There, now!" It was only a little of the millions that were not his. He gave it to the poor dwellers in tenement-houses, and it was said that there was no weakness. Level to which he did not send a load of coal or a barrel of flour during the Winter months. But he took them first from those wretched dens. Somebody paid the taxes that he stole, and it is the poor who at last pay taxes. Where do the bad people lie?

ried? When Turpin dies, we hear Greed's opinion of him and his sage gravely recorded in the newspapers. Mrs. Grundy's opinion of Lucretia Borgia would be edifying reading.

Shall we have no charity, then? and when a man has dead and defenseless, shall his warfare cease? Warfare may cease; but should death condone all offenses? The malignant lover who denounced his rival to the Inquisition, and who at the very moment of his rival's death by fire, himself fell dead—shall we write over him, *De mortuis*? Shall we Romans, whose souls he corrupted, go dumb and sorrowing behind the corpse of Catiline? When a bad man dies, let us say that he was bad. Although he was very rich and very splendid, shall we remember only that he gave to charity one-quarter of one per cent. upon the amount of his thefts? The Italian brigand chief, when he had slaughtered the travelers, said, "There are twelve of us, and we will share equally; but the first equal share shall be for the Mother of God." When we tell his story, shall we dwell only upon that share? The last year has preached a hundred homilies on the text that money may be bought much too dearly, and to screen that truth under the guise of not warring upon the dead is treason to public morality.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

How They Were Purchased—Integrity of the United States Officials in the Transactions—Evidence from a Well-Informed Source.

Senator SUMNER's ill-considered effort, at the behest of CARL SCHURZ, to blacken the character of the Administration, by making it appear that there was something wrong in the sale of arms by the Government during the Franco-German war, is estimated at its true value by firms engaged in the purchase and sale of arms in this City, who are familiar with the facts in the case. The head of the firm of JOSEPH W. FRASIER & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Day-street, characterized the whole transaction as it deserves, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday. The discrepancy to which Senator SUMNER called attention, between the amount paid by the French Government for arms received from America and the amount received by the United States Government, he said, is very easily explained. A large portion of the material received in France from America was not purchased from the United States authorities at all, and what was purchased from them was sold to private individuals at prices much higher than the rates at which war material had been sold previous to the demand for such supplies from France. Mr. FRASIER himself sold to agents of the French Government nearly a million and a half dollars' worth, obtained partly from the United States Government and partly from the States of Vermont, Connecticut and Maryland, with which latter material the Government of the United States had nothing to do. A large quantity of arms was obtained from the State Governments by him at from fifty to seventy-five per cent. less than the United States Government obtained for their arms. Springfield muskets exactly similar to those which Gen. DYER, the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Government obtained \$12 30 apiece for, were sold to Mr. FRASIER for \$7, \$6 50 and \$5 50. He bought from Col. CRISPIN, United States Ordnance Agent at New-York, parts of harness that he had to supply in a hurry, paying him fifty per cent. more than he could have got the same articles for from private parties if he could have waited for them to furnish them when they were not ready at the moment to do so. Under similar circumstances he paid \$16 50 to the United States for cartridges which private parties would have given him for \$12 50 and \$13.

"If there is a military ring," said Mr. FRASIER, "I don't know where the evidences of it are. People who are in a ring do not generally advance their prices in this way. As soon as the United States agents found that there was a demand for these things, they put up the prices of them. No doubt the action of the Ordnance Department in this respect gained for the Government \$6,000,000. If selling \$2,000,000 worth of arms for \$8,000,000 and thereby obtaining for the United States Government a profit of \$6,000,000 should be called a crime, then they were guilty of it. For my part, I think it was a meritorious transaction. If the skirts of the Administration are as clear on everything else as they are on the sale of arms during the French war, it ought to stand remarkably well in the eyes of the people."

Mr. FRASIER proceeded to relate that, on Sept. 28, 1870, the United States authorities offered at public auction, at Springfield, a large quantity of ordinary Springfield muskets—muzzle-loaders—"cleaned and repaired," (not new.) The custom is to limit the price at these auctions, and if the limit is not attained in the prices bid the arms are not sold. The prices bid are, however, noted, and are made the basis of future transactions. After the auction the authorities are at liberty to sell the arms at the prices bid at private sale. In the case referred to the limit was \$5, only \$2 55 was bid, and the arms were not sold. Within the ensuing week came the first demand from France for arms. Here was a chance for the United States agents to make money if they had been inclined to, and that without any technical violation of law. They could have turned right around and sold these arms for \$2 55. The demand was immense. The ordnance officer, instead of doing this, advanced the price at once and sold these old arms at \$9 30, while for new Springfield muskets they obtained \$12 30. The Government officials could have pocketed millions of dollars on the transaction by simply giving a friend one day's notice and letting him have the arms at the old price.

Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, President of the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Company, of Hartford, Conn., was on the commission, acting on the part of the State of Connecticut, which condemned and sold to FRASIER & Co. about this time, for \$5 50, new Springfield muskets belonging to the State. At the same time the United States officers sold the same kind of arms precisely for \$12 30. There was a ring undoubtedly that bought arms here to sell to the French agents, but the United States authorities were evidently not in it. If they had been, they would not have exacted such prices from confederates.

Fire at Belmont, Westchester County—Two Children Burnt to Death.

Mrs. PATRICK FLANIGAN, of Belmont, went out for a short time on Thursday evening, and left two children, MARY, aged six years, and EDWARD, aged nine years, in the house. About 8 o'clock the house was discovered on fire, and the frantic mother, in attempting to rescue the two children from the flames, was herself badly burned. The Alert Engine Company, of West Farms, responded promptly to the alarm, but before they could reach the spot, the children perished and the house was entirely destroyed. Mr. FLANIGAN, on his return from the City shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening, first learned that his house was burned to the ground, his two children burnt to death, and his wife burnt in a shocking manner. The property destroyed was valued at \$4,000, which was nearly covered by insurance.

The Indicted Jersey City Officers in Court.

Police Commissioners GROSS and EDMONDSON, Fire Commissioner BOYD, and Police Justices SEYMOUR and KEESE yesterday appeared before Judge RANDOLPH in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, and pleaded not guilty to the charges upon which they are indicted. Commissioners EDMONDSON and GROSS were held in \$3,000 bail. They are charged, in common with the other members of the Police Board, with having paid double salaries to the captains and sergeants during the latter half of October. Commissioner BOYD pleaded not guilty to the charge of having retained \$10 from the pay of Engineer GURNEY as a political assessment, and was held in \$2,000 bail. Justice SEYMOUR is charged in four indictments with having inflicted fines illegally, and in one with unlawful imprisonment. He was held in \$5,000 bail. The charges against Justice KEESE are of a similar character. These cases will come up for trial on March 4.

The Troubles in the Tammany Society.

The Grand Sachem of Tammany, pursuant to the resolution passed by the Society on the 20th inst., providing for the appointment of a committee of twenty-two, to inquire into the regularity of the general committee claiming admission to Tammany Hall for the year 1872, and to report a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party for the City and County of New-York, has appointed the following such committee:

Charles O'Conor, Oswald Ottendorfer, August Belmont, John Kelly, John J. Cisco, Andrew Mills, Manton Marble, William B. Clerke, John W. Chanler, Arthur Leary, George Law, James English, Samuel L. M. Barlow, George A. Jeremiah, Samuel F. Barger, Edward L. Donnelly, Thomas B. Tappen, John R. Flanagan, Townsend Harris, Elijah Ward, Abram S. Hewitt, Miles B. Andrews.

The Committee is to meet at Tammany Hall on Monday evening.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Convention of Irish Societies assembled at Hibernia Hall, in Prince-street, last evening, to prosecute arrangements for the parade on the 17th of March. Committees were appointed to call on the Police Commissioners in regard to a Police escort for the procession, and also to ask Mayor HALL to review the parade. A committee, composed of one from each society, was formed to arrange the line of march, the result to be reported at the next meeting of the Convention.

A session of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 5, was held last evening in Emmet Hall. A lively debate arose on the question of parading on St. Patrick's Day, and the opposition of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY was severely commented upon. After much excited talk the meeting adjourned, without coming to any definite understanding on the matter.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

Warrant for the Arrest of Walter Roche, Vice-President—The Affidavits.

The Bowling-green Savings Bank has shared the fate of the Market and the Guardian Banks, and is now "to let," and every intimation that No. 33 Broadway was once a savings bank is obliterated. A reporter last evening visited the Washington and Greenwich streets, the neighborhood where the majority of the victimized depositors of this bank reside. The amount of suffering which is daily to be witnessed among these poor people is almost incredible. A number of poor families, whose pride it was formerly to think that they had saved what would protect them from privation in their old age, are now the recipients of the charity which their almost equally poor neighbors bestow. One old couple in Washington-street, who had saved \$2,000, are now in the very lowest depths of poverty, and almost daily crawl to the bank in the vain hope of getting even a trifle of their savings. These old people are now nearly seventy years of age, and are actually suffering from want of the necessaries of life.

It was very generally expected that the affairs of HANK SMITH would be brought to a crisis yesterday, by his arrest, the necessary documents being in readiness for that purpose. Yesterday Mr. SMITH and his counsel held a long conference with Mr. DEVLIN, and it is believed that he has come to terms, and consequently is still at large.

A warrant for the arrest of WALTER ROCHE, the Vice-President of the Bank, was received yesterday by Sheriff BRENNAN. The bail necessary to keep ROCHE out of jail when arrested is fixed at \$65,000, which will make \$165,000 bail to be furnished by him altogether. The officers are on the alert, and it is expected that he will be arrested at an early hour this morning. Three other warrants for ROCHE's arrest are in the hands of the Sheriff, and will, it is believed, be put into force during next week.

The following are the affidavits upon which the warrant was issued:

SUPERIOR COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank vs. WALTER ROCHE.—City and County of New-York.—REUBEN E. SELMES, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York was incorporated and organized under and by virtue of chapter 331 of the laws of this State for the year 1863, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York," passed May 18, 1863, and proceeded to and did transact business as a savings bank in the City of New-York under and by virtue of said charter, from the month of September, 1863, until the 20th of November, 1871. That during all the aforesaid time, from September, 1863, to the 20th of November, 1871, WALTER ROCHE, the defendant in the above entitled action, was the Vice-President of said bank, and this deponent the Secretary thereof. That in and by said chapter 331 the said bank was permitted to make loans of the moneys deposited with it on securities of the stocks of this State or of the United States, or any stock or securities secured by the faith of any State in the Union, or in the public debt, stocks or bonds of any city or county of this State authorized to be issued by the Legislature, and not otherwise except on bond secured by mortgage or unincumbered real estate, for the use, interest and advantage of the depositors in said bank, and in and by said chapter it was enacted that the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Board of Trustees should be requisite to make any order for, or authorize the investment of any money belonging to the corporation. That between the month of November, 1869, and the month of January, 1871, the said defendant, without the authority of five members of the Board of Trustees of said bank, or any authority whatever, acting by means of and availing himself of his official position as Vice-President, and combining with another trustee of said bank, took of [illegible] . . . [illegible]

R. E. SELMES.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1872.
CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public.

SUPERIOR COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank against WALTER ROCHE.—City and County of New-York.—SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, being duly sworn, says, that on the 20th of November, 1871, by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the First Judicial Department, duly made in an action pending therein, in which JAMES LEE was plaintiff, and the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York was defendant, this deponent was duly appointed receiver of all the property, goods, chattels, choses in action, assets and the effects of the Bowling-green Savings Bank aforesaid, a corporation duly incorporated, and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York," passed May 18, 1863, which corporation was located and doing business in the City of New-York. Deponent further says, that he has duly filed the bond required by said order, which said bond has been duly approved, and deponent has duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such receiver. Deponent further says that subsequent to his said appointment, proceedings were had in said action . . . [illegible]

S. F. KNAPP.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1872.
W. C. LUSK, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor W. L. SCOTT, of Erie, and Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The ice-dealers propose to hold a meeting on Monday next, to raise the price of ice from \$4 to \$8 per ton.

There was no foundation whatever for the statement in a morning journal, yesterday, that Collector ARTHUR had resigned.

The Committee of Public Works of the Board of Aldermen have agreed to hear the Citizens' Anti-monopoly Association at 2 P. M. today.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS KELLY, convicted of burglary, was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Major J. M. HADLEY, of the United States Army, Gen. J. M. POPE, of Texas, and Gov. S. SPRAGUE, of Providence, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, THOMAS STEPHENS was committed on a charge of stealing \$20 from the office of the Evangelical Society, at the Bible House.

During Wednesday night some adroit burglars entered the dwelling-house No. 83 West Ninth-street, as is alleged, and stole clothing and jewelry worth \$2,000.

Prof. BARNARD, LL. D., President of the American Institute, addressed a numerous audience, last night, in the Polytechnic lecture-room, on the Allen steam-engine.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, aged four years, of No. 485 Seventh-avenue, was run over last evening at Third-avenue and Thirty-first-street, by a butcher cart, and was severely injured.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, PETER MARSHALL, a printer, was locked up on a charge of drugging and stealing \$50 from WM. HUGHES, of No. 396 West Thirteenth-street, on Thursday night.

MATTHEW J. O'CONNELL, who stabbed EDWARD J. SCHULLER, of No. 21 Cannon-street, on Thursday evening, was locked up at Jefferson Market, yesterday, to await the result of injuries.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT delivered a lecture on the nature of life, mind, and immortality, at the Academy of Music last evening to a large audience. The lecture is to be followed by two others of the series.

BARNUM gave a private exhibition, yesterday, at the Astor House, of the cannibals he obtained from the Feejee Islands. There were three males (one a dwarf) and a woman said to be a Feejee Princess.

The Revolution, the organ of the Woman Suffrage Association, is understood to have ceased publication yesterday. It is said that the Association in a few weeks will start a paper, to be called the *New Times*.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, before the Tecumseh Literary Club in Harlem, by Miss E. IDA WILLIAMS, a new aspirant for the honors of the rostrum. "Washington Irving" was the subject of her discourse, and was a creditable effort.

The clerks in the Controller's office were busy yesterday, and until a late hour in the evening, examining and preparing the claims of the various persons on the rolls for an immediate settlement, and it is probable that several of the rolls will be ready to pay today.

A petition is in circulation by the leading houses in the grocery, drygoods, hardware and other trades, asking the Senate and Assembly to pass a Railway law, which, while doing justice to the railways, will protect the mercantile public in the matter of railway freights.

Last evening the New-York Liberal Club held its monthly meeting. Dr. E. G. HOLLAND read a paper on "Goethe," which was listened to by a full assembly with considerable pleasure. Dr. HOLLAND traced the poet and philosopher from his earliest days at Leipsic to his home at Weimar, and analyzed his numerous works.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association, held last evening, a copy was submitted of a petition to Congress, praying that the forfeited bail of Col. HERMAN (\$10,000) be given to the Association to enable its officers to sue for and recover the bounties out of which HERMAN swindled a number of the members.

It was said yesterday that Attorney-General BARLOW has withdrawn from the conduct of Mayor HALL's trial, and in his stead WHEELER H. PECKHAM will assist Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN at the trial on Monday. Judge GARVIN is engaged in the Stokes trial, and besides was an assistant under Mayor HALL when District-Attorney.

A mass-meeting of the tax-payers of the Seventeenth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, was held at Concordia Hall for the purpose of indorsing the Charter submitted by the Committee of Seventy. Addresses were delivered by Senator WEISMANN, Assemblyman FOLEY and others. Resolutions recommending the adoption of the Charter were unanimously passed.

The petition which has been circulating for signatures among the owners and masters of tug-boats, asking the Chamber of Commerce to take action in regard to abuses connected with the towing of vessels, has not yet been sent to the Chamber. The adoption by the latter of the report on Harbor-Master abuses disposes of the whole matter so far as the Chamber is concerned.

The tenth in the series of University law lectures was delivered last evening by Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, on the Grand Jury system. The lecturer traced its history from England to the United States, through the early colonists. He described the selection of jurors as at present conducted in this City, declaring it to be a judicial body uncontrolled by any external power.

A meeting took place last evening at No. 227 East Twenty-eighth-street, for the purpose of inaugurating a society for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature. Alderman WILDER pointed out the necessity of having an amendment to the act of 1868 passed, so that the evil complained of could be remedied. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Democratic Reform Association, held last evening at Beethoven Hall, Sixth-street, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and resolutions passed calling for a thorough reorganization of the City and County Government, including local judicial offices; and for a stringent Election law, which shall be effectual to prevent fraud.

At a meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association last evening, resolutions were passed cordially indorsing the Charter of the Committee of Seventy; calling for amendments in the present Registry law to prevent "repeating" before any election is held under the Charter; and tendering Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Senator from the Sixth District, the thanks of the Association for his labor in the cause of reform.

Documentary evidence was offered, in the Jumel case, yesterday, in the shape of letters passing between Mme. JUMEL and Mrs. CHASE, to show that there was a mutual recognition between the parties of the relations of mother and daughter, and that their intercourse had been of the most tender and affectionate character. The object in offering this was mainly to strengthen the testimony of previous witnesses that Mme. JUMEL had always intended to leave her property to Mrs. CHASE.

At the monthly sociable of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the Young People's Christian Association presented to the pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, a \$500 United States bond, accompanied by a handsomely-engrossed letter signed by the several contributors. Mr. HITCHCOCK having been appointed minister in charge of the American Chapel at Paris, this was made the occasion to express to him in this substantial manner their appreciation of him as their pastor, and regret at his leaving this church, where he has labored so faithfully for the past six years. He preaches his farewell sermon next Sunday morning.

BROOKLYN.

A plumber's shop, located at the corner of Broadway and Flushing-avenue, was robbed, yesterday morning, of various articles to the amount of \$70.

The funeral of the late WILLIAM WOOD took place yesterday, and was largely attended by the members of the Press, and the public men of Brooklyn.

The people of Brooklyn are becoming interested in the subject of quick transit. A model for an elevated railway was exhibited yesterday afternoon, in the Mayor's office.

ALEX. WILSON was brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday, upon the complaint of his wife, who accused him of desertion and bigamy. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

MCLAUGHLIN, the highwayman, has confessed that he was the person who shot at Mr. CANFIELD, and not JAMES GERRY, who was recently sentenced to ten years and six months imprisonment for that offense.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named SMITH was found lying on his face in Front-street. Attempts were made to resuscitate him, but without effect. It appears that he had fallen while intoxicated, and was smothered while lying upon his face.

LONG ISLAND.

The Episcopal Society of Mineola are building a brick chapel.

The Justices and Constables of Newtown are to be arraigned before the Grand Jury of Queens County on Monday next.

The election of A. T. DOWNS, of Riverhead, as School Trustee, District No. 10, is declared by the State Superintendent to be invalid.

Judge BENEDICT has revised his decision in the case of DAVID F. BARNEY vs. The steamboat *D. R. Martin*, reducing the first award of \$1,000 to \$600.

Work on the New-York and Hempstead Railroad, from Bay Ridge to Valley Stream, is suspended in consequence of the death of Mr. LEWIS BERAN, the contractor.

SAMUEL YOUNG, a lad thirteen years of age, was drowned on Wednesday while skating on Glen Cove Lake. A man in attempting to rescue him narrowly escaped drowning.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting yesterday, and elected THOMAS SAMPSON President for the year ensuing.

Rev. Dr. RAE, of Scotland, will preach at the Reformed Church in New-Brighton, tomorrow evening, on "The Murder of John the Baptist."

Justices TULLY and HEGERTY, the town officers of Castleton, who were charged with perjury, were committed by Judge HAGERTY, at Port Richmond, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They gave bail in \$1,000 each. Justice FOWLER, charged before Judge METCALF, with the same offense, was held to bail in \$2,000. Coroners DEMPSEY and O'BRIEN on a like charge, gave bail in \$1,000 each. Their case will be brought before the Grand Jury next week.

NEW-JERSEY.

HANNAH CROW, a child eight years old, living at Eleventh and Grove streets, Jersey City, was last evening very badly burned by accidentally falling upon the stove.

CARL DUBBERKE, a seaman on the North German Lloyd steamer *Mosel*, lying at Hoboken, fell from the forestay, yesterday, and was instantly killed. It is supposed he was benumbed by the cold. The body was taken in charge by the Coroner.

Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, Dr. DUNHAM and Mr. C. D. DEMILLE, the Committee on the Sophomore prize oratorical contest at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, have awarded the first prize to J. H. DURYEA, of Newark, and the second to J. H. WYCKOFF, of Whitehouse, N. J.

Twelve coal cars and thirty cars of a heavy coal train on the Erie branch road to Weehawken ran off the track yesterday, at the crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, delaying trains on the latter line for two hours. No trains were able to pass over the Weehawken branch during the day.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—SUGAR quiet and weak; only a limited jobbing demand; operations would have to be made to sell; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10½ reals ⅌ arroba. EXCHANGE firmer; on United States, sixty days, currency, 1¼@2 premium; short sight, 3½@4½ premium; on London, 24@24½ premium.

[Advertisement.]

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Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1 P. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *New-York*, at 11 A. M....For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets.....5:47 | Moon rises.2:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:40 | Gov. Island...8:29 | Hell Gate...9:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, London, Eng., Henderson Bros.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Kron Prinsen, (Swed.,) Caldberg, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son; Lophausstrath, (Br.,) Sanders, Glasgow, A. Baxter & Co.

Barks Curacoa, (Br.,) Kockhart, Curacoa, Joe Poulke's Sons; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belise, William Jex; Kailiste, (Rus.,) Garard, Palermo, Tetens & Bockman; Britannia, (Nor.,) Johannessen, Bremen, Tetens & Bockman; Benefactor, Berry, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Brother; Willard G. Patten, Baker, San Francisco, E. Crowell & Co.; Sinn, (Ital.,) Calcagno, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Telegraph, (Germ.,) Meyer, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Leopold Petrovallini, (Ital.,) Liguore, Cadiz, Funch, Edye & Co.; Milly, (Germ.,) Knuth, Queenstown, Ire., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Merit, (Br.,) Coombes, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Osborn; Helen M. Simons, Bush, Rio Grande do Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; Rose de Provence, (Br.,) Bennett, St. Johns, N. F., A. F. Outerbridge; Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Harry Landell, Taylor, Richmond, Van Brunt & Brother; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Olivier, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Swan & Son; Minnie Repplier, Weeks, Cardenas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Feb. 14 and Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Nile, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Newcomb, Liverpool 62 ds., with mdse. to Carver & Barnes. Jan. 12, lat. 47, lon. 27, spoke a British bark showing signals... [illegible] ...but having part of her bulwarks stove, and not receiving any satisfactory answer, stood on our course again.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Buenos Ayres and Monte Video Dec. 21, in ballast to Carver & Barnes. Feb. 19, lat. 36, lon. 73, Carl Moeller, seaman, a native of Germany, fell from the upper main-topsail yard to the deck, and was instantly killed.

Bark Marie Stella, (Fr.,) Censean, Bombay Oct. 5, and 98 ds. from Aleppey, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brig Robin, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Douglass, Cardenas 21 ds. via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with molasses to Taylor & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Pacquette de Nova-York, (Port.,) De Cunha, Oporto and Lisbon 47 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, (of Gloucester,) Malada, Fortune Bay 12 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Clarabelle, Amesbury, Dix Island, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Company.

Schr. Daniel Comstock, Jackson, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Sallie Godfrey, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. D. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Weaver, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, Clugdon, Norwich.

Schr. Sarah, Richards, Providence.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Providence.

Schr. Annie Jones, Parker, Providence.

Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. John Fitch, Pettigrew, Virginia.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Newport.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Bristol.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; bark Ariel, from Providence; schr. John S [illegible], from Boston. Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; bark J. S. Barker, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 23.—Piloted out—Barks Windsors, for Rio; Allen Dyer, for Sagua; brig Ocean, for Cuba; Italia, for Ponce; schrs. Edna Harwood and F. H. Bucklin, for West Indies; steamer C. W. Lord, for Havana. Schr. Two Brothers, ashore on Hampton Bar was got off on this morning's tide by the assistance of Capt. Wilcox, of the pilot-boat Slicer. Sld. brigs Godfrey and Mississippi, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York; steam canal-boat S. S. Ellsworth, from Brunswick for Oswego, N. Y.; bark San Jose, from Havana; schrs. M. G. Bird, from Baltimore; S. N. Lovell, from Baltimore; G. S. McFarland, from New-York; L. T. Knight, from New-York. Cld. steam-ships America, for Baltimore; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; schr. Rosalie, for Harbor Island; Etta, for Providence; Hattie, for Providence; M. E. Bramhall, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 21.—Arr. schrs. Nepenset, and T. D. Baker, Boston, for Virginia; H. Prescott, Portland, for New-York; J. P. Robinson, Gloucester, for do.; Chase, Rockland, for do.; Storm King, Provincetown, for do.

Sld. bark Silver Cloud, (Br.,) and schr. Rosa.

Feb. 22—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Silas McLoon, Rockland, for New-York; Martha T. Pike, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Passed by Sld.—Brig Rosy, (Br.,) Porto Rico, for Boston; schr. Mary Baker, San Domingo, for do.

23d—Arr. brig Home, from Turk's Island for Boston; reports when 5 m. out she sprung aleak and was obliged to throw overboard a small portion of her cargo of salt; she is now leaking about 500 strokes per hour. Also arr. schrs. R. F. Hart, from Pensacola, for Boston; J. S. Brugess and Baltic, from South Amboy, for Boston; J. S. Hewitt, William Deming, Alice Grace, from Weehawken, for Boston; Henry Clay, from Weehawken for Lynn; Chilton, from Weehawken, for Portland; Ocean Belle, from New-York, for St. John, N. B.; George S. Trigg, from New-York for Danvers; M. A. McGahan, from Newcastle, Del., for Belfast; Mary Louise, from Bucksport, for New-York; Mary Standish, from Boston, for Baltimore; Spring Bird, from St. John, N. B., for Providence.

Sld. schrs. Mary J. Ward, Sparrel, Ada H. Prescott, J. P. Robinson, Neponset, T. D. Baker, Chase, Storm King, Silas McLoon, Martha T. Pike, Mary Standish.

23d—Arr. brig George Amos, from Elizabethport, for Boston; schr. Webster Bernard, from Jacksonville, for Boston; Walter H. Thorndike, from Hoboken, for Boston; Modesty, from New-York, for Boston; Helen G. King, from New-York, for Calais; Nautilus, from New-York, for Gloucester.

Spoken.

Feb. 7, by bark Marie Stella, in lat. 30, lon. 71, spoke bark Cecil, (of Sunderland,) bound S.

Feb. 21, by pilot-boat Jane No. 1, in lat. 39 15, lon. —, brig Home, (of Newburyport,) Eliot, from Turk's Island, for Boston.

European Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 23.—The Anchor Line steamship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York Feb. 7, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

The Allen line steam-ships Germany, Capt. Trocks, from Portland Feb. 10, and Peruvian, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore Feb. 7, both for Liverpool, have also arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—The National line steamship England, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Feb. 10, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

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PART OF CONTENTS: Street Tramps (a full-page illustration of Street Life in New-York)....Four fine Illustrations of Mount Vernon....Beautifully Illustrated Children's Department....A fine chapter of JEAN INGELOW's Story....Record of a Silent Man—a charming story, (complete,) by Marie B. Oakey.... Sketch of the Water-color Exhibition....The Master Artist—a very interesting sketch of REMBRANDT, the most singular in character and life of all the Old Masters....Leisurely Saunterer in a Phrenologist's shop....The Queen of the Kitchen, and other choice Household articles....."That Reminds Me," a department of Original Humor....Good Editorials on Small Woolen Keep Silent in Churches; How to Live Better and at Less Expense; God in the Commonplace; Precious Fools, &c., &c....Our Hopper, containing a variety of information, &c....News of the Week, and Current Topics, in clear, condensed form, and a GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOOD READING, ON TWENTY LARGE PAGES....Take it Home and look at it this week (only \$3 for a whole year, or \$4 with *American Agriculturist*.) To be had of all NEWS-DEALERS and of the Publishers.

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BLUSHING.—WHAT IS THE cause? What the cure? Blushes and Blunders; Sensitiveness; Bashfulness; How may We Control our Emotions; Confidence and Self-reliance—How Acquired. See March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or \$3 a year.

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